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Gazetteer

of the

Province of Sind

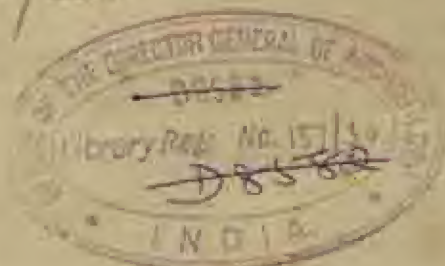
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Larkana District

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LARKANA

DESCRIPTION.

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CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME.

The Larkana District lies between 25° 53' and 28° North latitude and 67° 11' and 68° 33' on the right bank of the river Indus and covers an area of 5,057 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Upper Sind Frontier District and the Sukkur District, on the east by the river Indus and on the west by the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kalat; at the south it narrows considerably and intrudes into the Karachi District. It may be divided into two parts which are entirely dissimilar in character, viz.:

(1) the Kohistan, or hill country, and (2) the low lands which lie between the Kohistan and the Indus. The Kohistan consists of a range of limestone hills, or mountains referred to by old writers as the Hala, but now generally known as the Khirthar Range. They extend along the whole western boundary of the District, with a breadth of from twelve to fifteen miles, in a straight line, as measured on the map. At the south in the Sehwan Taluka they spread out and approach the lali hills, which rising near Sehwan, run south along the eastern boundary of the District, so that nearly the whole of the Taluka is hilly. The Khirthar Range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north and south with broad flat valleys between. The ridges are locally distinguished by different names. For example the first line of hills is spoken of as *Kabrio*, or *Kutrio* (i.e., broken), the next as *Kara* (black) or *Zarui* (yellow), the third as *Pinaro* (saffron-coloured), and so on. The name Khirthar, which has been given by us to the whole range, belongs properly to one part of it in the Karachi Kohistan. The highest ridge of the range forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, its general height at its northern extremity being about 5,000 feet: towards the south the height declines. The most elevated peak, named *Kute-j-i-kabar* (i.e., the Dog's tomb) is 6,878 feet above sea level and fifteen hundred feet immediately below it to the north is a plateau known as *Daryaro* which was at one time thought of as a possible sanitarium. Bleak, ragged and barren as these hills look, they afford pasturage for large flocks of sheep and goats. The valleys are green with grass after rain and admit of cultivation up to a height of four thousand feet. Regular terraces bounded by huge boulders and known locally as "*Kahr Kot*," bear witness to the existence of extensive cultivation at some remote period. In the tortuous rocky channels which drain the hills there are pools sufficiently permanent to secure the survival of several species of fish. In these spots ferns, wild flowers and even shady trees are to be found. Less thirsty forms of vegetation, such as *Salicodora indica* and *perrica*, the leafless Caper, and the small Fan Palm, called *Pis* (*Chamerope ritcheana*) maintain a footing even on the hill sides. At lower levels the torrent beds are industriously dammed for purposes of irrigation.

Between the hills and the Indus the country may properly be described as a broad shallow, since the middle line, from north to south, is considerably below the level of the Indus on the one side and the base of the hills on the other. By this depression the hill torrents and the waters of the western Nara all find their way to the Manchhar Lake and thence by the Aral to the Indus. The soil is the rich alluvial loam of the Indus valley. The northern part of the district used to be subject to the Indus flood or "Leta". The Kashmir flood from the Upper Sind Frontier, the Muhro Mari flood from Shikarpur Taluka, and the Jali flood from Gachi Yasin Taluka, were liable every year to inundate this country, and to destroy everything in their path. The river bonds have now successfully grappled with this danger, and for the last forty-five years the safety of the country has been practically assured. The result has been that cultivation has developed unhindered and the district produces luxuriant crops of rice, wheat and other grains. Lines of *babul* trees indicate the courses of canals and roads, but there is little forest. In the Mehar, Kakar and southern part of Labdarya Talukas there is a good deal of *baler*. But the rest of the low lands are for the most part remarkably fertile. This is especially the case in the north of the district, which enjoys a magnificent water supply from the Ghar Canal, and in the east, between the Western Nara and the Indus. To the west canal irrigation is restricted by the gradual rising of the country in the direction of the hills, with the result that this piece of country which is known as the 'kacha' assumes the bare and dreary aspect of *pal*. This and the diminishing supply in the Nara combine to make the Johi Taluka the least productive in the district.

The Khirthar Range has already been sufficiently described. Its total length is about 150 miles, of which about 120 are contained in this district. To the east of the main range and running parallel to it, with an interspace of from two to five miles, is a line of hills which are geologically quite distinct. Next in importance is the Laki range which, beginning abruptly to the south of the town of Sehwan, runs southwards along the boundary of the District for nearly 35 miles and then passes into the Karachi District. Its total length is about 80 miles and it attains an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level at its northern end near Sehwan and Laki. This range consists mainly of limestone, but partly also of bright-coloured sandstone. At one time the Indus washed the eastern side of these hills, so that travellers to Karachi had to cross the river, proceed some distance along its left bank and then recross; but the river has moved some miles eastward. As has already been said, the country between this and the Khirthar Range is almost entirely occupied by spurs of the latter, or, to speak more correctly, by flanking ranges of similar but lower hills. The largest of these is the Badkha Range, which lies west of the valley traversed by the Karachi-Sehwan Road and south of the Manchhar. The Bhit Range, smaller but rising to nearly 3,000 feet, lies west of this in the Johi Taluka. The geological character of all these hills has been described in the 'A' Volume.

The river Indus flows for about 150 miles along the eastern boundary of this district, but owing to the varying course which it takes its channel is not constant.

Rivers.

To avoid confusion with the Khairpur State, which marches with the three northern Talukas of the district, a permanent boundary has been devised by means of offsets taken from fixed points on the two banks. Further south however where Nawabshah district runs parallel to Larkana, a similar arrangement has not been made, with the result that at the present time portions of Nawabshah district are on the right bank of the river. The Western Nara, Manchar Lake and Aral River form a loop of the Indus which at one time was almost as important as the main stream, so that old writers often refer to the belt of land between the two as an "island," but the Nara must now be regarded as a canal. There are no other rivers in the district, but there are numerous water courses which drain the hills, and are known as *Nais*. These are fierce torrents after rain, but would speedily dry up when the rain ceased if they were not dammed for purposes of cultivation. The most important of them is the Qaj Nai, which can be depended upon to supply the subjacent lands with water till February in a year of normal rainfall. It is formed by the union of two channels, the more important of which appears to have its origin in the Jhalawan country near Kalat, while the other rises in the Khirthar. On arriving at the foot of the hills it has the choice of three channels, one northwards towards the Kakar Taluka, another southwards towards Johi, and the third eastwards between the two. Which of these the flood may take, or whether it may take all three, depends upon its force and volume and upon the bands built by the cultivators to restrain and direct the flow. In any case the surplus water eventually travels southward, parallel to the Nara, until it reaches the Manchar Lake.

There are other *Nais* worthy of notice. The *Mazarani Nai*, when in flood, flows into Wamh Taluka and ends in the *Hamal Dhand*. At Mazarani about six miles within the lower ranges of the hills, the water is impounded and a sheet of water about 250 yards long by 40 yards broad is held up. Water courses carry off the water to irrigate the adjoining lands. Mahseer are to be caught at this bond and at all the larger pools of the streams feeding it.

The *Khenji Nai* is at the extreme north of the district and in fact forms the border between it and the Upper Sind Frontier. The most important *Nai* between it and the *Mazarani Nai* is the *Sita Nai* which opens out into the Ghaili Dero Jagir in Kambar Taluka.

Dilan Nai.—This is formed of three smaller *Nais* which debouch on the gorge of Shah Godro in Mehar Taluka. From here the flood water finds its way into the large *Ganero Dhand* near Garhan in Mehar Taluka. Water is to be found at certain places in the higher reaches of this *Nai* throughout the year. Nearly 5,000 acres of land can be cultivated from the flood water of the *Nai* in a year of heavy rainfall.

Solari Nai is a shorter *Nai*, and, as the hills at the point through which it emerges rise more abruptly from the plain, is capable of doing

much damage when it comes down in flood. Its flood water flows into the Salari Dhand near Khairpur Nathanaah.

The *Nals Nai* is the most important *Nai* in Johi Taluka after the *Nai Gaj*. The other *Nais* only flow when there is heavy rain in the hills. With the exception of the *Nai Gaj* all the *Nais* in this taluka flow into the Manchhar Lake. Crocodiles are found in some of the pools of the *Nai Gaj* and the *Schwan Nais*.

Nai Nain and *Nai Bandh* are the more important of the *Schwan Nais*, but except for a little wheat, no crops are grown from the water derived from them.

The district is rich in *dhand*s or lakes fed by the surplus of the canals from the east and of the *nais* from the west. Manchhar Lake and Dhand. Foremost among these is the Ganero about ten miles from Menar, the largest sheet of water in the district after the Manchhar Lake. In the Kambar Taluka the Changro *dhand* contains water throughout the year. Artan, Drig, Haso, Lahori and Lang in Kambar Taluka, and Phati Bilawal in Larkana Taluka usually contain water up till Christmas, and often later, and all including Changro are famous for the duck shooting which is obtainable on them.

But the chief of all *dhand*s in the district, and in fact in Sind, is the Manchhar Lake. Hemmed in by hills at its southern end, it collects water from three sources, the Nara, the hill *Nais* and the Aral river. The old Gazetteer describes the Manchhar as an expansion of the Nara, and this is a very natural way of regarding it. The Nara, Manchhar and Aral together seem to be merely a "loop" of the Indus and as such were formerly used by all boats proceeding up the river during the inundation, in order to avoid the strong current of the main stream. In 1840 Lieutenant Postans reported on the advantages of this route for river steamers from April to September. He was of course aware that water flowed from the Indus into the lake by the Aral at one season, but recent measurements have shown that in comparison with the water which pours into the lake in this way the amount which comes by the Nara is quite insignificant. But when the inundation subsides and the level of the river is below that of the lake, the Aral reverses its use and becomes a drainage channel. The effect is that in the middle of a good inundation the lake has covered an area of 200 square miles, while in February of a bad year it has shrunk to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by about 2, or about 14 square miles. Its ordinary fluctuations are of course far within these extremes. In 1921-22, 14,575 acres were cultivated, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 30,892. On this account the management of the channels by which the lake is filled and emptied has always been a problem and many schemes have been put forward. An expensive dredger was at one time obtained from England, but proved abortive. At present the ordinary control exercised by the Irrigation Department appears to be sufficient.

The Manchhar lake has the shape of a long oval pointing north-west and south-east. The deep and permanent side of it is that abutting

on the hills to the south-west, and its annual expansion is to the north and north-east. Its depth in the deepest part has been 16 feet in a good year. The lake is a picture with its forest of towering grasses, its meadows of floating lotus leaves, its myriads of water fowl of every kind and its human inhabitants in their floating habitations spearing its fishes and shooting its fowl with their blunt arrows. The fishing on the lake is marvellous. Mr. A. O. Hume (in "Stray Feathers," page 134) estimated the weight of fish taken in a single "drive" at a ton. The biggest were "huge allaroids," six or seven feet in length.

The climate of Larkana district is next to that of the Upper Sind Frontier the severest in the Province. The great heat of the summer months is little mitigated by even such breezes as visit Sukkur from off the river at night, while the ubiquitous canals and general submergence of the country add moisture to the heat. They add mosquitoes also, which must be regarded as an element of the climate when its bearableness is the point of view. Dust storms also are not unknown, and fierce hot winds are common during the "Chaliho" the forty days succeeding the 10th of Jeth, i.e., May 15th. Sehwan, hemmed in by high hills, is perhaps the centre of the worst region, but Larkana is the place for which the most trustworthy statistics are available, and from these it appears that the temperature in May during the last (25) twenty-five years has ranged from a minimum of 68° to a maximum of 120° in the shade. In July the maximum was not so high, being only 118°, but the minimum was higher: in no year has the thermometer ever got below 80° during that month except in 1910, when the air was temporarily cooled as a result of heavy rains. The difference between the highest and lowest temperature registered in May is usually about 34 degrees. The cold season, which begins in November, is delightful, as elsewhere in Upper Sind. In November the maximum hovers about 88° and the minimum about 55°. In January the thermometer may fall to 35°, which means frost under the open sky. During that month the thermometer does not appear to have touched 83° in the last twenty-five years.

The mean rainfall is put at 3·28 inches, but it varies a good deal, though not to the same extent as it does near the sea coast. The maximum recorded during the last twenty-five years was 22·46 inches at Mir Khan in 1917, and the minimum 16 cents at Johi in 1918. The distribution of rain in the district is, upon the whole, fairly uniform, the talukas near the river receiving a little more than their share and those to the north-west a little less.

The climate of the Kohistan is very different from that of the plains, for the elevation above sea level is half as much again as that of Mahabaleshwar, the highest sanitarium in the Bombay Presidency; but unfortunately there are no statistics. Nearly all the definite information available is contained in a report written in 1860 by Assistant Surgeon Lalor, who was deputed to visit the Darna Towers and reside at

Darna Towers and
Darhyaro.

them during June and July in order to ascertain if it would be of any advantage to establish a sanitarium there. No place of that name is known now to the District Officers and there is a disposition to treat the Towers as mythical; but from Dr. Lalor's account it is clear that he refers to a hill overlooking the Harar valley, in which the Mirs once took refuge during some reverse of fortune and where they built a fort, or began to build one. The gate and half-finished walls were found by Dr. Lalor. It appears that they also built some towers on the Harar hill, overlooking the valley, on which to mount a cannon, and these presumably are the Danna Towers which Dr. Lalor thought might be made "more habitable and comfortable" than he found them with a view to enable officers requiring a change to "carry on their work within range of their duties" and to "obviate the necessity of going to Kurrachee or Europe." Dr. Lalor states that the towers were about 50 miles west of Mehar. The best route now is by the Nal Makhi, which has its source near Harar. Dr. Lalor found the mean temperature during the second half of June to be 84° - 20° in the shade, the maximum being 97° and the minimum 76° . High winds "cold but of an exceedingly disagreeable nature," prevailed at times, but the nights were invariably pleasant. In July there was a grateful change. Refreshing showers were frequent and the thermometer rose above 90° only seven days in the whole month. On eleven days it stood below 85° at 2 p.m. But "the most pleasant feature" was the buoyancy and elasticity of the air. Nevertheless Danna Towers never became a sanitarium, though the towers themselves were roofed and made comfortable and a tank excavated. The insuperable objection has always been the difficulty of reaching the hills and the appalling heat of the journey. As soon as the *pat* is left the road becomes a rugged track over the hills and through the beds of the mountain torrents, and heavy and expeditious transport is impossible. Moreover to any invalid in search of health the heat in the passes would prove intolerable. The absence of an assured water supply even at the end of the journey is an equally fatal objection.

The same objections have hitherto proved insurmountable in the case of Daryaro mentioned above. The plateau is about one thousand acres in extent, and would make an admirable sanitarium, if water could be easily obtained. There seems no reason to doubt that when aviation becomes a normal mode of travelling, the opening up of Daryaro as a hot-weather resort will be considered as a practical proposition, and a solution of the water problem will at the same time be found. At present the road journey is both difficult and tedious, and it is not surprising that few journeys to the summit are on record. The Commissioner in Sind, Sir W. Merewether, spent some portion of the hot weather of 1872 on Daryaro, and a subsequent visit to the place was made by one of his successors, Mr. W. H. Lucas, in March 1916.

POPULATION.

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI.

CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The District was created in August 1901 and its population in 1921 was 597,560 of whom 499,553 or about 83 per cent. were Mussalmans and 97,132 or nearly 17 per cent. Hindus; while 1,275 individuals were registered under other heads.* From the returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi and Larkana Districts we get the marginally noted figures for the population of the district at the time of each previous census. They show a steady growth for each decade.

The number of females to every thousand males in the District is shown below:—

Year.	Total population.	Home-born population.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.
1911	849	833	838	850
1921	805	817	804	832

It is higher than in any other District of Sind, except Sukkur, though still unaccountably low, and the phenomenon does not appear ever to have been fully explained.

Larkana is the most populous district in Sind, as it is the most fertile. In spite of the barren region in the south, the average number of its inhabitants for the whole area of 3,257,820 acres, or 5,057 square miles, is 118 per mile, or if the town of Larkana be excluded, nearly 114 per mile. The most densely populated rural region is the Larkana Taluka, which has nearly 279 inhabitants to the square mile, and the least is Sehwan Taluka with 27 persons to the square mile. In 1921 more than 3 per cent. of the population were in the town. The population of the town of Larkana has increased as shown in the margin.

It is impossible to trace the movements of the population accurately before 1911 as the necessary figures cannot be extracted from the census returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts, but a general statement may be made that at the last census of the total population of 597,560, about 577,090 were home-born and the remainder consisted mainly of labourers from

Baluchistan and Rajputana and of men of a somewhat higher class, arizans and traders from the Punjab, and men from North West Frontier Province. It does not appear that many natives of the District go abroad.

The proportion of Hindus in the District is small, a little more than one in six of the population, and of these more than three-fourths are Lohanas. The miscellaneous Hindus are few. Among Mussalmans two tribes of Baluchis, the Rinds and Chandias, are in sufficient numbers to have a head to themselves in Table VI. The latter gave the old name of Chaudko (Chanduka) to the country about Larkana. Brahmins who appear separately in no other district except Karachi numbered 19,785 at the last census. They took an active part in the early struggles of the Kalhoras. Nearly half of the whole Mussalman population is classed under Sindhi and Sheikhis.

The Chandias are still the most prominent Baluch tribe of the district. Their present Chief, Nawab Ali Nawaz *alias* Ghaibi Khan, *walad* Muhammad Khan, lives at Ghaibi Dero in Kanbar Taluka, the head-quarters of his jagir which extends also to the Mehlar and Warah Talukas and to the Shahdaskot Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district and covers in all 216,116 acres. After the conquest the then chief, Wali Muhammad rendered Sir Charles Napier considerable help in his campaign against the Bugtis, and Sir Charles conceived the idea of settling the tribe near Phulji. The Chandias were, however, averse to leaving their own country and were allowed to return to it. There was considerable discussion as to how much of the *jagir* should be confirmed to the Chief by the British Government, but ultimately the entire area was granted as a first class *jagir* subject "should the British Government see fit, to the payment of a Nazarana not exceeding Rs. 2,000 on each succession." This is the only *jagir* in Sind to which such a condition is attached, though it has never been enforced at any succession. The Chandia Nawab ranks first amongst the jagirdars and zamindars resident in Sind.

The Rinds are found in the Sehwan Division. The late Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Rind held a jagir in Sehwan Taluka, but on his death in 1915 without leaving a lineal male descendant it was resumed.

Wahro Mir Muhammad *walad* Hayat Khan Jamali ranks as a Sardar Jagirdar, and resides at Phulji in Johi Taluka, where his *jagir* is. He is the head of one of the three divisions of the Jamali tribe.

There are some other small *jagirs* in the district belonging to non-resident Talpurs, and to Lughazis, Khosus and others. The only first class Jagirdar besides the Chandia chief is Rao Bahadur Alimul Tikundas grandson of Seth Naumal, who owns a jagir of 10,457 bigahs in Sehwan Taluka. It has been mentioned in the 'A' Volume that Seth Naumal rendered invaluable service in securing transport for Sir J. Keane's

army in 1839. His good services then, and after the conquest, and more especially throughout the mutiny, were rewarded by the grant of this jagir and by a pension to be continued for two more generations.

There is only one prominent family of Saiyids in the district, the Lakiari Saiyids, who have the custody of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz at Sehwan. The seat of the family is however at Laki in the Karachi district, a short distance beyond the border of Larkana district.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLE VII, VIII AND XIII.

CHAPTER V IN 'A' VOLUME

The increase of area in 1921-1922 as compared with 1900-01 as shown in table VII is mainly due to the results of the Revision survey.

The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., (3) land set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanae, and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

It has been shown already that with the exception of the western portion which is mountainous, the general aspect of the district is that of a flat plain intersected by canals. The southern portion (Sehwan sub-division) differs in some respects from the remainder in being more hilly and containing the Manchhar lake in it. The agricultural conditions of the plains are alone of importance.

Soil and Cultivation.

The Larkana division consists of talukas Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero and Mirokhan.

Larkana.—This taluka may be divided into two parts, one that between the river Indus and the protective bunds, and the other on the farther side of these bunds. The former tract is liable to the action of the river, and rabi crops, especially wheat, are for the most part grown. The latter forms part of the richest and best cultivated land in Sind. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow from the Ghar canal and the Western Nara, and rice is the predominant crop. The whole country is studded with rich and populous villages, standing in the midst of the cultivation.

Kambar.—This is one of the finest and most fertile Talukas in Sind. At the same time the contrasts in soil are of a somewhat startling character. To the west of the chief town, Kambar, is an extensive plain of salt land as bad as any in Sind. The western portion of the Taluka within the Ghaibi Dero Jagir is hilly, depending for its water supply on hill streams and on rain. The remainder of the Taluka contains the best rice lands in the Province. The tract to the south of Kambar and including a portion of Larkana Taluka is known as the "Mail" country, and is particularly famous, the village of Ghoghuro having a special reputation for the quality of rice which it produces. The water supply is entirely from the Ghar canal and its branches, and the cultivation is exclusively by flow.

Ratodero.—This is an alluvial tract of land watered by the Ghar and the Sukkur canals and their respective branches. The most fertile portion is between Naodero and Ratodero. The irrigational facilities to the north of the Taluka are somewhat poor. A considerable area

is also subject to the action of the river Indus. Over 90 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow.

Mirokhan.—This Taluka is also irrigated by the Sukkur canal and the branches of the Ghar canal. Large tracts are full of kalar and sand, and are uncultivated in consequence. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow. The Taluka is somewhat sparsely inhabited, and the villages are scattered.

The Mehar Division consists of Mehar, Kakar, Warah and Labdaria talukas.

Mehar.—This taluka is formed of a narrow, long strip of land stretching from the river Indus on the east to the Kohistan hills along the western boundary. That portion between the river and the Nara is mostly high-lying and supports dry crops. The other portion on the right bank of the Nara has a general fall towards the depression which leads the drainage of the district southward and then rises again to the open and elevated plain at the foot of the hills. The Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and Pritchard Canals with their branches. About 94 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow and the remainder under lift.

Kakar.—This Taluka contains a very large area of hilly ground. The cultivable portion is somewhat similar to that of its neighbour, Mehar, as it is high-lying in the east and west, having depression stretching across the center between the kacha lands and the area subject to the river. The irrigation of the Taluka is mainly from the Nara. A small tract of the Taluka is irrigated from the Nai Gaj. The bulk of the cultivation is under flow.

Warah.—The eastern portion of this Taluka is well cultivated and populous; the western, owing to its irregular supply of water, is chiefly waste. The Taluka is mainly irrigated by the Ghar system and some minor canals of the Western Nara system. Almost all the cultivation is under flow.

Labdaria.—This taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara which runs through it from north to south. Though not quite so fertile as Larkana and Kambar talukas, it nevertheless produces very rich crops. The area cultivated on flow is 96 per cent. of the whole. Between the river bund and the river the kachas are extensively cultivated with wheat and other rabi crops. The taluka is the most thickly populated in the district. Trees grow extremely well and the long avenues of Nira, Siriah and Babul at Bakran, Dokri and Badah are the finest in the Province. Mango groves and gardens are more numerous in this Taluka than anywhere else in the district.

The Sehwan Division consists of the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu Talukas.

Sehwan.—This Taluka may be divided into 3 sections (i) Land irrigated by the Indus and the Marchhar Lake, (ii) Land dependent upon rain and (iii) mountainous tracts. The alluvial portion is situated in the north and is divided from the mountainous tract and barani land by the road which runs from Sehwan to Jhangar and Shah Hassan.

It is irrigated by the Western Nara, the Aral, the Dunster and other canals. Much *rabi* cultivation is done on the Manchhar.

Johi.—This Taluka is divided into two distinct portions, one the alluvial plain of the Indus Valley and two the Kohistan. The road between Phulji and Johi roughly marks the dividing line between the two tracts. The western tract is called the '*kacha*' to distinguish it from Sind, i.e., the alluvial portion of the Indus Valley. The '*Kacha*' depends for its cultivation on rain and floods in the *Nai Gaj* and the other *Nais*. The rest of the Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and its branches. About 37 per cent. of the cultivation is in surveyed land dependent on the Nara, 59 per cent. depends on the Manchhar Lake and 4 per cent. on the *Nai Gaj*, the other *Nais* and on rainfall.

Dadu.—This Taluka is a narrow tract of alluvial land, the river forming its eastern boundary and the western Nara its western. The principal Government canals are the Western Nara, with its branches, and the Phitowah. Flow cultivation is only about one-third of the whole.

The soil of each Taluka is for the most part the same, and there are few outstanding differences between different talukas. The following are the chief kinds of soil and the crops for which they are most suited :

1. *Latiari*.—Suitable for wheat, cotton, gram, chickling vetch and oil seeds.
2. *Gasiani*.—Suitable for rice and wheat.
3. *Chiki*.—Suitable for all crops.
4. *Nao*.—Suitable for *juar*, *bajri* and *tir*.
5. *Damar*.—Suitable for *juar*, *bajri* and *tir*.
6. *Kabrathi*.—Suitable for rice and *jambha*.
7. *Kalar*.—Unsuitable for any crop.

The principal crops grown in the district
are :—

Kharif crops

Rice is the staple crop of the district. It is grown most extensively in the Larkana and Mehrar divisions. In the Sehwan division there is little. The chief variety produced is the white called *Sugnaal*. In the very best lands it yields at least two *kharars* per acre.

Juar is one of the main food crop of the district and is grown in every Taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated.

Bajri is grown to a small extent everywhere.

Sesame is cultivated on a small scale in every Taluka, but chiefly in Radehero and Johi.

Bhang is grown in *deh* Bubak of Sehwan Taluka. Its cultivation in any other part of Sind is prohibited.

Rabi crops.

Wheat is grown in every Taluka of the district on lands which have been submerged by the spill of a canal (sailabi) or on lands which have been given a flooding towards the end of the inundation (beas). Only the white varieties are grown, of which the best known are *Gaj* and *Thori*.

Rape and Jumbo.—The area cropped with rape is large in Kakar Kambar, Mohar and Warah Talukas only. Jumbo is grown in every Taluka.

Gram and chickling vetch are grown as second crops in rice lands throughout the district, and as rabi crops in the riverain kachua tracts.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany ('A' Volume). They are cultivated in every taluka, and European vegetables of different kinds are grown during the cold season in the various Local Fund Gardens.

IRRIGATION.

TABLES IX AND X.

CHAPTER VI IN 'A' VOLUME.

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Public Works Department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in Table X and for a full account of these the 'A' Volume may be consulted.

ECONOMIC.

TABLE XI AND XII

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

There is nothing to add on this subject to what has been said in the 'A' Volume. The wages of labour are approximately the same as in the adjoining districts. The condition of the labouring classes in the Larkana District appears to be specially prosperous. The daily wage of a labourer has risen more than 75 per cent. in the last fifteen years, while food grains are as cheap as they are anywhere in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is a purely agricultural one, and its main products are rice, wheat and jumbho. The export by river is negligible, and transport by road is a thing of the past. The statistics prepared by the Railway Company are therefore the only ones available for ascertaining what the flow of trade is. During the year 1921-1922 3,177 tons of rice not in the husk were exported from Larkana Station. In the same year 326 tons of wheat were exported, and 631 tons of other grains. There were no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece goods and such commodities as are required in every-day life being the chief article to enter the district. Some of the European firms of Karachi have agents in Larkana and the bulk of the grain is exported to Karachi.

There are no industries in the district, other than that of agriculture. Fifty-four factories for husking rice are established at various places, and there is one flour mill at Larkana itself.

The North-Western Railway which runs through the district from north to south has already been described in the 'A' Volume. A light railway has been constructed for Larkana upto Doda-par in the Upper Sind Frontier District and its extension upto Jacobabad is under contemplation.

During the inundation the Ghar and the Western Nara and their branches are navigable and boats regularly ply on them.

The road communications of the district are, on the whole, excellent and though outside the town of Larkana no road is metalled, they serve the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

There is only one trunk road running through the district, i.e., the road which begins at Karachi and enters the district north of Laki. The following are its stages:—

Stages.	Distances.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
From Laki to Sehwan.	12	Good road, metalled in part and bridged.	Head quarter station of the Taluka of Sehwan, contains a Railway Station, District Bungalow, Camping ground, Munsifkhan and well water. Water from the Aral is available during the inundation season.

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
Madei	23	Good road	Taluka Headquarter town, Has a Railway Station, Camping ground, District Bungalow, etc.
Puranodero	10	Good road	Two miles from Madeji Road Station, Public Works Department Bungalow.
Sita	12	Good road	Public Works Department Bungalow and Camping ground.
Nathan	13	Kakar land : after rain the road is very lowry for several days.	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Bahli	16	Fair road	Camping ground, Railway Station.
Larkana	15	Road very good through cultivation. Nuts all bridged.	Headquarters station of the District.
Nasreen	13	Road good	Public Works Department Bungalow.

At about four miles north, at the boundary of Ratodero Taluka, the road leaves the District and proceeds to Madeji in the Garhi Yasin Taluka of Sukkur District.

The following are the branch roads :—

At Sehwan the Aral is crossed and a branch road goes to Bubak Town, 9 miles. Two miles beyond the Dunster Canal is crossed and further on Bubak Road Station is reached. From here roads lead east to Talti, to Bhan where there is a Railway Station (6 miles north-west) and to Bubak town (5 miles south-west).

Three important branches take off from Dadu : one goes west to the taluka town of Juhl, where there is a District Bungalow and a camping ground, another goes to south to Bhan and the third north-west to Bahawalpur, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara Canal.

From Puranodero a road goes to Phulji and there divides into two, one leading to Bahawalpur and the other to Kakar, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara and a Camping ground.

Seven miles from Puranodero two branches take off from the main road, one leading west to Kakar and the other north to Sita Road Station. About one mile north of Sita village branches lead to Sita Road Station (3 miles west) and to the Taluka town of Kheirpur Nathan Shah (11 miles west) where there is a Camping ground, and to the Taluka town of Mehar (12 miles north-west), where there are a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow.

From Radhan, a branch road goes west to Thurri Mohbat, where a Public Works Department Bungalow is to be found on the Western Nara, and thence to Mohar (9 miles).

From Badah branch roads lead to Almasi (5 miles south-east), the Taluka town of Dokri (5 miles north-east), Nasirabad (7 miles north-west) and Mohar (16 miles south-west).

From Larkana main roads take off in every direction, the following being the most important:—Larkana to Bakraai (7 miles) and to Dokri (15 miles south); to Nasirabad (22 miles south-west); to Kambar (14 miles west) and thence to Ghaibidero to Shahdadkot (Upper Sind Frontier) 28 miles north-west; to Chumail (11 miles north) and to Ratodero 18 miles north north-east.

There are also many roads connecting the towns and villages which lie to the west of the main trunk road. The most important is the road from Khairpur Nathan Shah to Mohar, Nasirabad, Wagan, and on to Kambar, with branches from Nasirabad to Warah and to Badah. From Kambar roads lead to Larkana (east), Ghaibidero (west), Dast Ali (north-west), Shahdadkot (north), Mirukhan and Sujawal (north north-east) Ratodero (north-east), and Khairpur Juso (south-west).

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river, and are controlled by the Local Board: the receipts are evenly divided by the Local Boards of Larkana and Nawabshah districts in the case of those ferries which cross to the latter district. In the case of the ferries which touch on Khairpur State territory the entire proceeds are credited to the Larkana Board.

REVENUE.

TABLES XIX, XV, XXII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B.

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluks, and calls for no comment, Larkana being a normal district. The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume, and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the Fresh-water Fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

TABLES XXVII-A AND B, AND XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI IN 'A' VOLUME.

The District Local Board was created in the year 1902-03 and is composed of 10 nominated and 20 elected members.

Local Boards. The former include the Assistant and Deputy Collectors. The elected members consist of one or two delegates from each of the Taluka Boards, and one from the holders of entire alienated villages (Jagirdars). The current business of the Board is carried on by an executive committee.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below:—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected by landholders.	Elected by Municipalities.	Elected by Jagirdars.	Total.
Larkana	2	8	1	..	11
Lahdarya	4	10	..	..	14
Kambhat	5	8	1	1	15
Batodiers	6	6	1	..	13
Mirokhan	3	4	..	..	7
Mehar	5	8	1	1	15
Kakar	5	8	..	1	14
Warah	5	8	1	1	15
Selwan	4	7	..	1	12
Dadu	4	8	..	..	12
John	4	7	..	1	12

The Mirokhan Local Board was only constituted in the year 1913-14.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains Roads, Bridges, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, Wells and Tanks, Schools and Dispensaries. The latter number twelve including three Veterinary Dispensaries, one at Larkana and one at Dadu and one at Mehar created in 1922.

The Board makes annual contributions to various public institutions both in and out of the district, the chief ones being the Simit Madrasah, the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. Within the district it contributes Rs. 5,000 per annum to the Larkana Madrasah.

The Board has purchased an Arab stallion to stand at Larkana for the use of the district, and contemplates the purchase of further animals, so as to improve the local stock.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume.

Municipalities.

When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind on October 1st, 1878, there were ten towns now belonging to the Larkana District in which Municipal Commissions had been established. One of these, Arazai in Selwan Taluka was removed from the list on the

introduction of the Act, and four more ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887, namely Khairpur Nathanhah, Jolli, Mehr and Dadu. The remaining five continue to have Municipalities up to the present time, i.e., Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero, Sehwan and Babak. All are classed as "Town Municipalities". The elective principal has now been introduced into the District. Each municipality elects their own President and Vice-President and members excepting four members who are nominated by the Commissioner. The Larkana municipal Council consists of 30 members. The revenue and expenditure for the last twenty five years is shown in Table XXVIII. The average for the last decade was, Income Rs. 86,602, Expenditure Rs. 83,752. Nearly half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties. Other sources of revenue are rents of lands and houses, sale of land, fees, etc.; from educational institutions, conservancy rates, wheel tax and contributions from Government towards education. Larkana and Kambar are of these towns in Sind which have tried as an experimental measure the imposition of a terminal tax in lieu of octroi and the experiment has been successful. On the expenditure side administration and collection of revenue come to nearly Rs. 17,303 per annum, Rs. 12,300 per annum are spent on roads, Rs. 14,525 on lighting, and Rs. 3,940 on garden and road side trees. The expenditure on schools amounts to nearly Rs. 17,941 per annum, but of this Government paid 8,944. The expenditure on medical institutions is Rs. 1,638 per annum. The incidence of taxation per head of the population work out at Rs. 4-1-4.

The constitution of the other Municipalities in the district is shown below :—

Municipality.	Councillors			Population in 1921.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total	
Kambar	4	10	20	7,643
Ratodero	4	8	12	5,305
Sehwan	4	8	12	4,423
Babak	4	8	12	2,820

The Municipalities have their own elected President and Vice-President. The main source of revenue in all is octroi duties. Other sources of revenue include a wheel tax in Kambar and Ratodero, conservancy cesses, which are specially profitable in Sehwan, and revenue from markets and slaughter houses, which yield a considerable amount in Kambar. The incidence of taxation ranges from Rs. 4-13-10 per head per annum in Ratodero to Rs. 1-13-0 in Babak. The cost of administration in all these municipalities is light. Education is the head under which expenditure is generally heaviest, and it is followed by conservancy and dispensaries. Kambar spends a large amount on the maintenance of its profitable markets and slaughter houses. The total revenue and expenditure for 27 years are shown in the Table. All these Municipalities are free from debt.

EDUCATION.

TABLES XXIX-A, B, C AND D.

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the District during the twenty-seven years ending 1921-1922 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The Primary Schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in *Table XXIX-D*.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty-seven years is traced in *Table XXIX-B*. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Local Board Schools.—Of these schools 224 are boys' and 8 are girls' schools. All the schools are superior schools teaching up to the seventh standard vernacular. Muhammadans constitute nearly 57·9 per cent. of the total number of pupils and 36·8 per cent. of the pupils are children of cess payers. Education in these schools is free.

Municipal schools.—The tuition in Municipal primary schools is identical with that given in Local Board Primary Schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. All the 7 Municipal schools are boys' schools, being day schools. No fees are charged in all Municipal Primary schools and 25 per cent. of the pupils are educated free of charge in secondary schools. Muhammadans constitute about 50 per cent. of the total number of pupils.

Aided schools.—There were 212 aided schools with 6,563 pupils including 2,077 girls in the district during 1921-1922.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of Korani classes which have descended to the present time from the days of native rule. The classes, which are

Indigenous Schools.

commonly held in mosques and sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. A general control over these Mullah schools is kept by a special Government Deputy Educational Inspector, who has been appointed for the district.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of which the first three, known as the Middle School course, lead the pupil to the High School course standards IV to VII, in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the School leaving certificate Examination. There is one High School in the district.

The number of Middle Schools in the district in 1921 was 7. Of these 2 were the Municipal Schools at Sehwan, Ratodero and Kambar and 4 private aided schools at Bangulidero, Dada and Tahti, and Mahar.

The Sehwan School was started in 1854. It teaches up to the fifth standard. The number of pupils in 1921 was 584. The expenditure in 1921-1922 amounted to Rs. 13,416 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,339.

The Kambar and Ratodero Schools are of recent origin the former having been opened in 1899 and the latter in 1901. The former teaches up to the fifth standard and the latter up to the fourth. In 1922 the number of boys on the rolls was 85 at Kambar and 77 at Ratodero. The expenditure was Rs. 6,162 and 3,038 and the Government grant Rs. 2,154 and 2,884 for the two schools respectively.

The school at Tahti was started by the chief men of the village in 1896. It teaches up to the fourth standard.

Madressah Tal Islam, Larkana.—This institution owes its origin to Mr. J. H. E. Tipper, I.C.S., at one time Assistant Collector, Larkana, who collected subscriptions from the zamindars of the division for the purpose. It was opened on a humble scale in June 1900 on the Baker Road opposite to the Civil Hospital. It now consists of two buildings, one a double storied one, in the upper part of which there is accommodation for boarders, and of a mosque which was provided by the generosity of a local zamindar. The buildings are spacious and well designed and the surrounding play ground is ample. The Madressah was intended to serve as a feeder to the Sind Madressah at Karachi, but its success in this direction has not been marked. It has however exercised a distinctly beneficial influence on the district, and it still has much scope for development.

The education has till recently been given both in Vernacular and in English. The vernacular branch of the school has however now been abolished. The English branch teaches up to the fifth standard. The staff consists of a Principal, four masters, a clerk, a moulti. Only the Principal is an under graduate.

In 1921-1922 there were 49 pupils. In the same year there were 23 boarders, all of whom were maintained out of the Madressah funds. Although other than Muhammadans are admitted, the institution is primarily Muhammadan, and prayers are recited five times a day in the mosque by the Maulvi.

The fees for tuition vary from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

The expenditure of the Madressah during 1921-1922 was Rs. 10,686 and its income was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.
Contribution from Government	2,247
Contribution from Larkana Municipality	600
Contribution from the District Local Board	5,000
Fees and Fines	891
Subscriptions	209
Other sources	296
The deficit was met from the previous balances which amounted to	12,517

The management of the institution was thoroughly overhauled in the year 1913 and is now in the hands of a board consisting of the Collector of the district as President, the Principal as Secretary, 66 elected members and 5 nominated members.

Three Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers are published weekly at Larkana, the *Khairkhab*, *Al-Hakikat* and the *Larkana Gazette* and *Sada Bahar*. The *Khairkhab* was started in Karachi in 1895, but was transferred to Larkana in 1902. The other two papers are of more recent origin. None of these papers enjoys a big circulation or has much influence.

The only public library is at Larkana and is known as the *Giles Library*. It was opened in 1881 in a picturesque old building situated in a garden between the railway and Baker Road. The building belongs to the Municipality and was put in repair by it. The library contains about one thousand books and is open to members of any community. The subscriptions range from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per mensem.

There are two other private libraries organized by *Shewa mandali* and *Brotherhood*. They are open to the Public. Besides there is *Sohna library* at *Kambar* and *Hey* free reading room at *Nasirabad*.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXII AND XXXIII

CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME

A civil hospital was opened at Larkana on June 1st, 1909. A civil hospital had previously existed at Shikarpur and was closed on the opening of the hospital at Larkana. The hospital is situated in the Baker Road opposite to the Madrasah, and is an one-storied brick building with accommodation for thirty in-patients. The hospital is in charge of a Civil Surgeon who is assisted by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the usual medical staff. Accommodation for the staff is provided in the compound. The Civil Surgeon has a bungalow close to the Kachari. The cost of the hospital was Rs. 59,299. The average number of in-patients and out-patients per diem was 14 and 92 respectively in 1921-1922. The cost of maintenance is about Rs. 15,000 per annum, towards which the Municipality contributes Rs. 1,500 and the District Local Board Rs. 1,200.

A Zenana hospital known as the Baker hospital after a former Collector of the district was opened in 1909, under the auspices of the Church of England Zenana Mission at Sukkur. It is a double storied building standing opposite to the Giles Library. A few in-patients can be accommodated. The number of out-patients is steadily on the increase.

There are 2 dispensaries managed by the local boards and Municipalities throughout the district, and a railway dispensary at Dadu. They are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The work done at each is shown in Table XXXI.

There are three Veterinary dispensaries at Larkana, Dadu and Mehr. The former was opened in 1904 in hired premises. In 1909 permanent quarters were erected, and the work of the dispensary has considerably developed since then. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 79 and that of out-patients 1,196. The dispensary is supported by grants from Government, the Municipality and the District Local Board.

The dispensary at Dadu was opened in July 1913. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 13 and that of out-patients 820. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

The dispensary at Mehr was opened only in August 1922. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

The District came into existence on August 1st, 1901, when it was formed out of the Karaachi and the Shikarpur districts. The Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas were taken from the former district, and the Mehar, Kakar, Warah, Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas were taken from the latter District, which since has been known as the Sukkur District. Three divisions were formed, the Sehwan comprising the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas, the Mehar division comprising the Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas, and the Larkana division comprising Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas. By 1911 it had been recognized that the Larkana division was too heavy a charge for one officer, even with the assistance of an attached Deputy Collector, and a new division known as the Ratodero division was created out of it. Twenty-two dehs from Ratodero, four from Larkana and forty-four from Kambar were combined to form a new Taluka in the north-west extremity of the District with headquarters at the village of Miro Khan. The limits of the new taluka approximated to those of the old Sujawal Taluka of the Shikarpur District which was abolished in 1883-84. This new taluka and the reduced Ratodero Taluka were combined to form the new division. A minor feature of the change was the transfer of the ten western dehs of Larkana Taluka to Kambar. Ratodero division has since been absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-division. Each of the four divisions is in charge of an Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector. In 1904 to give relief to both the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Mukhtiyarkars, Resident Magistrates were appointed to hold courts at Larkana, Mehar and Dadu. Dadu Court has since been abolished as a result of retrenchment. Ratodero Sub-Division was also absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-divisions—Larkana Division now comprises of Larkana, Ratodero, Mirokhan and Kambar and Mehar Sub-Division of Labdaria, Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas.

PLACES OF INTEREST

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME

Buhak, a small town in the Sehwan Taluka, lies in 26° 27' North Latitude and 67° 36' East Longitude. It is situated

Buhak.

on the northeast bank of the Manahar Lake and nine miles to the west of Sehwan. It has road communication with Sehwan, Tati and other towns and it has a railway station of its own name at a distance of three miles. It possesses a Municipality and had a population of 2,620 at the census of 1921. It contains a Post Office, Vernacular School, Musafirkhana and an intoxicating drugs warehouse under the control of the Excise Department. Buhak has some reputation for its carpets which are however very poor. They are described in the 'A' Volume (see page 391). Bhing is cultivated in the surroundings of this town. This is the only place in the Province where such cultivation is permitted.

Dadu, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 26° 44' North Latitude and 67° 49' East Longitude.

Dadu.

It is situated on the main road leading from Sehwan to Larkana, is distant 24 miles from Sehwan northwards and has road communication with Jehi and other places. The town possessed a Municipality which was abolished in 1886. It has since a notified area Committee. It had a population of 2,996 at the census of 1921. It is an important railway centre, and the railway districts of Karachi and Sukkur meet here. It contains a District and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police lines, Railway Dispensary which also serves the town, Veterinary Dispensary, Post Office and Musafirkhana.

Dokri, a small town in North Latitude 27° 22' and East Longitude 68° 8', is the headquarters of the Lablaryia

Dokri.

Taluka and is situated on the right bank of the Western Nara canal. It has a railway station one and a half miles distant. The town had a population of 1,246 at the census of 1921 and contains a District Bungalow, Kachari, Police Lines, Dispensary, Vernacular School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. The roads leading to this town are shaded by magnificent avenues of trees.

Jehi, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, is a small town and lies in 26° 41' North Latitude and 67° 36'

Jehi.

East Longitude. It is twelve miles to the west of Dadu, the nearest railway station, and contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Musafirkhana, Post Office and Dispensary. It had a population of 1,549 at the census of 1921.

Kambar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 27° 35' North Latitude and 68° 2' East Longitude

Kambar.

and is fourteen miles west by north from Larkana. It is the railway station on the light railway. A light

railway has been constructed. Kambar has a Municipality and had a population of 7,613 at the census of 1921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Dispensary, two markets, Anglo-Vernacular School, combined Post and Telegraph offices and Musafirkhana. As the centre of a rich rice growing tract of country the town is wealthy and prosperous.

The best known facts in connection with the history of Kambar are that it was plundered by Babuch raiders in 1841, and that a great fire occurred in the town in the following year.

At a distance of six miles northeast from Kambar on the banks of the Ghar canal near Fetehepur is situated the tomb of Shahal Muhammad Kalhora. He was a grandson of Adam Shah, whose tomb is at Sukkur. He settled near Larkana, wrought miracles, extended the power of his family and came to a violent end like many others of his turbulent race. He is said to have dug the Larkana canal, i.e., the Ghar canal (see 'A' Volume, page 109). The tomb was erected to his memory by his grand nephew, Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhora, in A. H. 1188 (A. D. 1774), 158 years after his death. Its dome is plastered outside with *chiroli* (burnt gypsum) plaster and the walls are faced with the usual coloured tiles, most of which have fallen off. Inside are the tombs of Shahal Muhammad and his son Shah Hassan. The building is of historical rather than archaeological interest.

Khairpur Nathan Shah, which lies in North Latitude $27^{\circ} 5'$ and East Longitude $67^{\circ} 47'$, is the headquarter station of Kakar Taluka. It is centrally situated and contains a Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Police lines, District Bungalow, Post Office and School. It is eight miles from the nearest railway station Sita Road. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1884. It has a Notified Area Committee. The population was 1,184 at the census of 1921. Near this town is a shrine of Kazi Burhanuddin, at which an annual fair is held on 9th Zulhaj in honour of the saint. He is said to have been a resident of Medina and to have come to Sind about 700 Hijri. The tomb of Nasir Muhammad Kalhora, son of Shahal Muhammad and grandfather of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, is close to the western high road of the Taluka four miles from the nearest village. It is a dome supported on stone pillars and contains some pretty carving. Its date is said to be 1130 A.H. (1708 A.D.). It is held in much veneration.

Khudabad is the site of an old city in Dadu Taluka on the line of railway between Sehwan and Dadu about seven miles south of the latter place. The city is said to have been built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora who was in power from 1701 to 1718 A.D., and it was the capital of Sind under the Kalhoras until the foundation of Hyderabad by Ghulam Shah Kalhora in 1768. This change of capital no doubt induced a large number of the trading population of Khudabad to migrate to the new seat of royalty and its decline may be said to have commenced from that date. A few years later in 1781 the defeat of Abdul Nabi, the last ruling Kalhora by the Talpur Chiefs, completed the ruin of the city. The

Talpurs plundered it and set the houses on fire. This resulted in the utter desertion of the city by the inhabitants. It is now completely in ruins which cover an area of about 50 acres.

In the midst of these ruins and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station at Khudahad, stands the massive Jama Masjid built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Western Survey (Mr. Cousens) visited it in 1896 and declared the building worthy of conservation owing to some very good tile decoration and its historical associations. It is divided into two parts, one 40 feet by 21 feet and the other 80 feet by 25 feet, and the height is 34 feet. An open yard in front is enclosed by walls 100 feet by 80 feet. In this building on either side of the entrance is a beautiful panel of coloured tile work, quite the most artistic met with by Mr. Cousens in Sind. The following is his description of it:—"Unlike the rest which, however floral the pattern, are disposed more or less geometrically, this design revels in its very realistic treatment and unconventionality. It represents a tall plant of the lily tribe, whose long graceful leaves sprout from the central stem and fall over right and left, while interspread between them are numerous flowers. It has not the slightest stiffness, but is full of soft flowing lines which produce a very pleasing effect. It is white on a dark blue ground. The Jama Masjid, if for nothing else, is for this alone well worth preserving. Both panels have suffered at the hands of the despoiler. All over the mosque and as high as could be conveniently reached, the tile work has been sadly damaged by visitors trying to dig out separate tiles from the walls. It is almost impossible to remove these without breakage, so thoroughly have they been cemented together; and this the vandals have found, for they have left the walls all pitted over at the points of the tiles where they have tried to lever them out in succession." A Mullah takes care of the mosque. It is now classed as a protected monument under Class II-a, of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

At a distance of a mile from the ruins of Khudahad is situated the tomb of Yar Muhammad Kalhora. It is said to have been constructed by him before his death and he was buried in it in 1718 or 1719. Mr. Cousens writes of it: "It is a great square massive building lavishly decorated with coloured glazed tiles. Around three sides high up lighting the gallery around the dome, are rows of large arched windows fitted with terracotta screens of delicate geometric tracery. Similar windows on the front are fitted with perforated glazed tiles." The dome is hung inside with chul, supposed to be the very weapons with which Yar Muhammad's *fakirs* beat their adversaries out of the land. This building is kept by Mujawars who live on the charity of the devotees of the Mian. Like the Jama Masjid the tomb has been declared a protected monument under the Act.

Larkana, the headquarters town of the district and of the Taluk of the same name, lies in 27° 38' North latitude and 68° 16' East Longitude. It is situated on the southern bank of the Ghaz canal, which is here spanned by two

bridges. The town is supposed to derive its name from a tribe named Larak, which was once settled in the neighbouring country.

There is scarcely anything on record about the rise of Larkana, but the town was probably not in existence two centuries ago. It is situated at the point where the Kalhoras first established their power and dug canals and improved the country generally, and it is quite probable that the town grew up at the time under their protection. At a later period they made Khudabad about seventy miles to the south their capital and retained a Deputy at Larkana named Shah Bahara, whose Mausoleum remains. When Sur Muhammad Kalhora extended his power over the south and east of Sind but Shikarpur was taken from him by the Afghan King, Larkana became the largest town on his northern frontier, and this no doubt gave it an importance which continued for some time under the Talpurs, who made it the chief depôt for their artillery. Lying on the route from Karachi to Shikarpur and the Bolan pass, in a richly fertile tract and commanding exceptional facilities for traffic by water also by the two great routes of the Ghar and Western Nara, it soon developed a considerable trade. At the time of the British conquest it was considered one of the greatest grain marts of Sind and the bazaar was said to contain 370 shops. It had also a name for the weaving of silk and cotton. With the British conquest the town became the headquarters of a division of the Shikarpur Collectorate, i.e., the Chandra country to which allusion has already been made, and was for a few years the headquarters of a camel corps. The only memorial of this at the present day is the fine swimming bath in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow. The trade and population remained more or less stationary until 1901, when Larkana became the headquarters of the new district, which was carved out of the Shikarpur and Karachi districts. In that year the population was 14,543. At the census of 1911 it had risen to 16,997 and 1921 to 17,723. The added importance of the town and its situation as the centre of a growing grain trade are the causes of this increase. The manufactures for which the town was famous in Talpur days, viz., silk and cotton, however, disappeared though it has still some reputation for brassware.

The climate of Larkana has already been described. The fine trees, the luxuriant cultivation and the greenness of the country side, while giving to the place the name of the garden of Eden of Sind unquestionably add to the discomfort of the climate by reason of the moisture and mosquitoes for which they are responsible in the summer months.

The town is bounded by the Ghar canal on the north, and is divided into two distinct parts by the railway line which runs from north to south. On the east side of the railway lies the old town. There is nothing of peculiar interest in it, and it possesses the usual characteristics of a Sind town. The bazars are perhaps not so cramped as in some other towns. On the edge of the old town are the markets, which are spacious. The surrounding roads are all broad and well laid out and the banks of the canal are lined with gardens. One of the early Deputy Collectors, Captain St. Clair Ford, is credited with having done most to lay the town

out well, and its roads and roadside trees are inferior only to those of Jacobabad. The public buildings on the east of the railway line nearly all stand in Baker Road, a wide thoroughfare. Here are the Civil Hospital, the Library and garden, the Zenana Hospital, the Madrasah and behind it the subordinate Civil Court and the post and telegraph office. Close by is the vernacular school. With the creation of the district in 1901 came the creation of the civil station. Up to that time the only buildings on the west side of the railway were the taluka office, the Deputy Collector's bungalow, the travellers' bungalow and the Anglo-Vernacular School. The Deputy Collector's bungalow stands on the bank of the Ghar Canal in a fine garden. It dates from the year 1849 and is thus probably next to Government House, Karachi, and the Residency, Jacobabad, the oldest official residence in the Province. It is still occupied by the officer in charge of the Larkana sub-division. Beyond the bungalow lies the village of Labori which is included within the Larkana Municipal limits. The travellers' bungalow is of no interest beyond the fact that the swimming bath alluded to above is in its compound. The Anglo-Vernacular School now converted into High school stands between the bungalow and the railway.

The new buildings are of a striking character. The chief one is the Collector's Kacheri built in what might be described as the quasi-oriental style, since with its two domes at either end it suggests at first sight a mosque. This idea is dispelled when one looks at the central portion of the building, which has a double story. The Collector's entire establishment and the Treasury are accommodated on the ground floor, the record rooms are upstairs, and at the north end of the building is a large darbar hall. For the present this is being used as the District Court, pending such time as the Court House is built on the other side of the compound facing the Kacheri. The cost of the buildings was Rs. 1,28,845. To the south of the Kacheri compound stand the Head-quarter Police lines.

The bungalows of the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Collector of Sehwan, the Executive Engineers and the Civil Surgeon are all for climatic reasons of unusually spacious dimensions and are enclosed in large compounds. They are of uniform design, except that of the Collector which is much larger than the others, and have white exteriors. The newly built bungalow for the District Judge conforms in design to the Kacheri, as it has two domes and is of red brick, and is thus out of keeping with the rest of the houses in the station.

The antiquities of the town are only two, the old fort and the tomb of Shah Bahara, already mentioned. Little is left of the old fort which was built by the Kalhoras, used by the Talpurs as an arsenal and turned by the British into a hospital, a jail, a store room for the Camel Corps and a Lunatic Asylum. It remained the asylum for the whole Province until 1871, when a new Asylum was opened at Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad. The tomb which is rapidly going to ruin, is decorated with glazed tiles, blue, gray and green, on the outside of the grand dome, and internally with tiles and painting, but its most interesting feature is an

octagonal lantern of coloured tiles, with perforated sides which surmounts the dome, an unusual thing in Sind. There is also some fine carving on the door. Shah Bahara was a Minister of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, who ruled here and was in command of ten thousand men. He died, it appears about 1735, and a poetical Persian inscription inside the tomb shows that it was built in A.H. 1188 (i.e., A.D. 1773). It was built by Ghulam Shah Kalhora who also built the tomb of Shahal Muhammad near Kambar.

Two religious festivals are held at Larkana, one in honour of Fakir Ghulam Muhammad and the other to perpetuate the memory of Pir Miran Jalal Shah. The first lasts for three days and is usually held in January, about two thousand five hundred people attending it. The second takes place about the middle of November, lasts for three days, and is attended by about two thousand persons. No business is transacted at either fair.

Mehar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 27° 11' North Latitude and 67° 52' East Longitude. It contains a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Resident Magistrate's Office, Civil Court, Police lines, School, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office and Dispensary and Veterinary dispensary. The nearest railway station is Radhan, nine miles distant: carriages ply on the road to the station. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1885. It has a Notified Area Committee now. The population at the census of 1921 was 3,746.

Mirokhan, the headquarters station of the taluka of that name, is in 27° 46' North Latitude and 68° 8' East Longitude. It is a small village and has only assumed some importance since the creation of the taluka in 1911. Besides the Mukhtyarkar's Office and the Police Lines there are a Public Works Department Bungalow and a school and dispensary. Mirokhan is centrally situated and roads lead from it in every direction. The population at the census of 1921 was 1,649.

Ratodero, the headquarters of the taluka of that name (27° 48' North Latitude and 68° 20' East Longitude), is a Municipal town and had a population of 5,565 at the census of 1921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office, Market and Musafirkhana. It is situated on the Sukkur Canal and lies eighteen miles north-east by north from Larkana and is connected by roads with all the important towns in the neighbouring country. The nearest railway station is Naodero, ten miles distant. The road between the town and the station, though unmetalled, is well kept and has some fine avenues of trees on it. Carriages ply on it to the station.

Schwan, the headquarters station of the taluka of the same name, lies in 26° 26' North Latitude and 67° 54' East Longitude. It is situated on an eminence at the verge of a swamp on the right bank of the Aral which flows from the

Manohhar Lake into the Indus and is 178 feet above mean sea level. A few miles to the south, the Laki hills terminate abruptly on the river Indus. The river formerly flowed close to the town, but is now not less than three miles away from it. Sehwan is situated on the main road leading from Kotri to Upper Sind, via Larkana and is distant 81 miles north-north-west from Kotri and 95 miles south-south-west from Larkana. It has a railway station about a mile outside the town and a small station for goods on the edge of the town itself. The town has a Municipality and its population at the census of 1921 was 4,423. It contains an Assistant Collector's Bungalow, situated on the old fort mound, a Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Sub-Judge's Office, Police lines, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School and Munsafkhana. There is practically no industry or trade in the town, and such prosperity as it retains is mainly due to the annual fair and the existence of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz. The population is largely composed of beggars.

The climate of Sehwan, with the possible exception of Jacobabad, is the worst in Sind. Shut in as it is by the Laki range and other hills, it receives very little breeze, with the result that the heat is both concentrated and of very long duration.

There is no town in Sind still surviving, which can be traced back so far as Sehwan. It has been plausibly identified as Sindimania, where Sambor, the king of the hill men (probably a Sama), surrendered to Alexander the Great. On an eminence, almost surrounded by water and commanding the Laki pass, it was a place that every invader was bound to seize and to keep hold of, if he wished to be sure of his position. It was the capital of one of the five provinces of the Hindu Kingdom of Sind in the seventh century. Muhammad Kasim marched upon it after destroying Debal in 711 A.D., and entered it with little opposition because though a son of King Dahar was a Governor, the townspeople were Buddhists and refused to fight. While Sind was subject to the Emperors at Delhi, Sehwan or Siwistan, as it was then called, appears to have been generally the seat of a Governor. When the Samas came into power, one of the first things which they did was to seize Sehwan, and when Shahleg Arghum took the kingdom from the last of the Samas he had to fight a second battle for possession of the town. Under his son Mirza Shah Hussain the fugitive Emperor Humayun made a determined attempt to get possession of Sehwan, but it was strongly fortified and defied him. Afterwards when Sind had again lost its independence and Daudpotras, Kalhoras and Panhwaras were fighting for pre-eminence on the right bank of the Indus, Sehwan declined. The voracious Kalhoras made their capital at Khudabad twenty miles to the north, and that capital in its turn was superseded by Hyderabad. But though practically Sehwan ceased to be of importance, it had, from the middle of the thirteenth century, acquired another claim to distinction by becoming the resting place of one of the greatest of all the saints who have bequeathed their bones to Sind, namely Shaikh Usman Merwandi generally known as *Lal Shahbaz*. It would be difficult to say who

built his tomb, for almost every pious ruler of Sind or Sehwan has contributed something to it. The first dome is said to have been built in A.D. 1330, six years after the saint's death, by order of the Emperor Feroz Tughlak. This is probable, since it is recorded that when Feroz came to Sind to assert his authority in Tatta, he visited the shrine of Lal Shahbaz and assigned allowances to the keepers. The inscriptions given below give further particulars. The place of the shrine surrounded by secular buildings is indicated by a flag on a very high pole. This stands in a courtyard surrounded by buildings of various kinds. Fakirs swarm, chiefly Afghans. A lofty facade glorious with glazed tiles, said to be the gift of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, faces the entrance. Beyond it is another court at the end of which is the shrine surmounted by a dome and lantern. From the top of the doorway hung unshapely bells, large and small, with wooden clappers. The doors are covered with silver, the gift of Mir Karam Ali Talpur, as are also the posts and balustrade of the canopy over the tomb. The precious metal is however now thin and discontinuous. The inside of the shrine is murky, but one can see the costly offerings of the faithful, satin covers for the tomb and awnings over it, peacock feathers, ostrich eggs, fans and a strange assortment of suspended trinkets. Faded banners lean against the wall about which the attendant will hazard a guess that they were the battle flags of Hassan and Hussein. The Kalamkar's wand of Lal Shahbaz himself is there, draped from view, and a highly polished stone, weighing perhaps ten pounds, which he wore as an amulet. The practice of keeping a caged tiger here is not peculiar. There used to be one at Shah Makai in Hyderabad and at the tomb of Khair-ul-din in old Sukkur. The shrine was probably built over some temple or anchorite's grave of Hindu times and it is visited by thousands of Hindus who call it Raja Bharteri. There is not a more venerated shrine in all Sind. A fair held annually on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the month of *Shahban* (the saint died on the 20th of that month) brings together from thirty to forty thousand people. One of the three days of the fair is reserved for Hindus.

The following are translations of the inscriptions on the buildings :—

Date of birth of Makhdum Lal Shahbaz who was noble, holy and knew the mystery of God. The year 538 Hijri. Age 112 years.

Date of death of the said king of kings the year 650 Hijri, 21st of *Shahban*. The large dome was constructed in the days of Sultan Feroz Shah (of Delhi) in the year 757 Hijri.

In the days of Sultan Feroz Shah on whom be the mercy of God, the ancient dome of Hazrat Makhdum had been built and these two stones on which the date is written were cut into two pieces. But after the dome was completed in the days of Mirza Jani Tur Khan, these stones were lying one upon the other. At this time I, a humble person, by name Budho Saiyid alias Dindar Khan, in the days of my blessed master, paved the courtyards and built two *Masjids* and placed these two stones in the well of the "Khangah" in order that the memory may be perpetuated.

Couplets.

In the reign of the king of the world, the light of religion, the whole world is happy and prosperous owing to his justice and benevolence.

This courtyard on the one hand resembles the cushion in the skies, and on the other it resembles the floor of the highest heavens.

In what words could I praise this holy courtyard than that in the place of tiles I may say that stars have been set! If you desire to know the date of this pavement, you can find it, if you have the eyes of wisdom, in each couplet (1020 A.H.).

Completed the pavement of this holy floor of the shrine of Hussaini Sahab Shahbaz, who is granted the freedom of God.

By his good fortune this offering made by Dindar Khan has been accepted by the Saint.

In the year 1170 in the reign of Ghulam Shah Kalhora that ruler constructed the front dome.

On 8th Safar 1228 the pavement in the courtyard was repaired by the hand of Chatta Sangtorakh.

The seal of the Kalaurdar, which is preserved, is inscribed with the genealogy of the saint from Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad.

In the Victoria Museum at Karachi there are three slabs of stone, of which nothing is known except that they were sent from Sehwan, and apparently by Captain F. Phillips. They bear clear-cut inscriptions in Persian which have been translated thus by Mr. Muhammad Jaffar Khan Mukhlis Alikhan Mirza, late Professor of Persian at the Sind College:—

(1) In the reign of the just king who was endowed with the affable disposition of Hassan and the meritorious demeanour of Hussein (to such a high degree) that the grey steel of the revolving sky notwithstanding its (natural) refractoriness became submissive to him.

(2) The foundation of the Masjid-i-Jame (the great mosque) was laid down by a beautiful personage the general abundance of whose liberality (or whose profuse liberality) keeps the populace of the world happy and cheerful.

(3) If in the (awful) heat of the day of resurrection (the virtuous deed of laying the foundation of, and erecting the mosque) will not become (the means of) his protection, wherefore do (then) the words 'panah-i-farukh' furnish the chronogram of its completion (i.e., the completion of the mosque)?

The words *panah-i-farukh* spell the date 938, which is equivalent to 1532 A.D. During that year Mirza Shah Hussein was the ruler of all Sind and there can be little doubt that the reference to Hassan and Hussein in the inscription is a play upon his name, in which case the inscription shows that he gave the town of Sehwan its Jame-Masjid.

The custodians of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz are the Lakiari Sajjids.

There are other mosques and tombs in the town, endless graveyards and many ruins of good houses showing carved wood work.

Close to the town on the north-west is the old fort "supposed to have been built by Alexander the Great," though there is no authority of any kind of the supposition. The local name of the fort "Kafir Killa" would seem to indicate that it was built by the infidels before Allah delivered them to the sword of the Prophet, and its massive brick work like that of Kalan Kot near Tatta seems clearly to belong to the days of Hindu rule. Captain Dalhousie thus refers to it in a report written in 1839, when it was less damaged than it is now:—"This evening we landed near the town of Schwan and after visiting a ruined *idgah* which at a distance we mistook for the fort built by Alexander—or rather said to have been built by him—we discovered by the aid of the Sindians that the mound was north-west of the town, through a part of which we walked and ascended the fort. It is an artificial mound 80 or 90 paces high; on the top is a space of 1,500 by 500 feet surrounded by a broken wall. We examined the remains of several old towers of brick, and I took a hasty sketch of the gateway, which is remarkably lofty. The mound is evidently artificial and the remains of several towers are visible. The brick work seems to extend to the bottom of the mound or at any rate to a considerable depth as we could see down the parts washed away by the rains. A well filled up was observed; we were told that coins and medals were frequently found in and near the place, but were not so fortunate as to obtain any." In his progress report for 1896-96 the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey wrote:—"Nothing of the original walling is left. It is an immense mound of earth filled with potsherds, brick-bats, broken china, bones, charcoal and ash. The retaining walls have disappeared: they appear to have been built entirely of bricks—there the rains of countless monsoons have furrowed and gorged the sides until now it is practically a shapeless mass. In the deeper portions of these furrows, parts of brick and mud walls are seen in all positions, and they are too confused and ruinous to make anything of in a casual inspection. They are seen at different levels and probably show the rebuilding of the fort at various periods layer upon layer. In the bottom of some of these gorges may be found (we made no excavation) a few of the very old style bricks which date back to the beginning of the Christian era. Towards the top are found quantities of the large square tiles or bricks such as are still made in Sind for flooring and roofing purposes. The original entrances to the fort are now so obliterated that even traces of them are hardly recognisable except at the south-east corner where the present road ascends. At some period the fort seems to have been raised to about twice its original height possibly by the Muhammadans." An old Christian graveyard exists below the fort, dating from early in the nineteenth century. But it and all the surroundings of the fort are in a state of disrepair.

Warah, the headquarters station of the Warah taluka, is in $27^{\circ} 27'$ North Latitude and $87^{\circ} 51'$ East Longitude.

Warah

It is a small town to which the headquarters of the taluka, which was formerly known as Nasirabad, were removed from Nasirabad some years ago for administrative convenience. It contains a Mukhtiyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Post Office, School and Munsifkhana, also a District Bungalow contained in a very pretty garden. The nearest railway station is Badeli at a distance of sixteen miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 804.

TABLE 1—AREA AND POPULATION.

Towns.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1921.					Number of occupied houses.
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.	Rural.	
Miraflores	229		91	41,140	21,945	19,218		24,152	7,678
Sancti Spiritus	223	1	82	52,917	29,050	23,467	1,563	49,902	7,096
Larrea	213	1	99	78,805	42,982	34,961	11,701	61,100	18,007
Sancti Petri	172	1	81	37,448	20,000	17,477	1,018	59,853	11,474
Sancti Pauli	222		35	48,794	26,444	22,008		54,104	11,784
Wadai	214		65	38,170	20,187	22,983		29,179	10,634
Mohar	227		111	54,490	30,327	24,569		24,569	10,564
Tahar	210		68	44,314	24,425	19,747		44,215	7,797
Dahy	207		51	45,892	23,794	20,099		43,892	8,123
Jah	755		88	39,679	17,980	11,699		32,679	9,725
Arborea	1,272	2	62	41,553	22,515	19,031	7,343	34,690	9,905
Total	3,021	5	738	507,960	281,317	236,713	23,144	559,617	107,122

Towns.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.			Population in 1901.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Miraflores	133	30,652	17,506	13,096			
Sancti Spiritus	223	39,608	21,609	17,900	32,318	18,734	13,584
Larrea	280	62,505	33,985	28,185	100,427	54,314	46,093
Sancti Petri	104	75,427	41,116	34,309	46,527	47,019	30,878
Sancti Pauli	211	60,881	37,953	22,928	46,572	26,857	19,715
Wadai	126	37,136	20,897	16,162	24,344	20,824	13,520
Mohar	187	58,254	31,808	26,316	54,124	31,751	22,373
Mahar	89	47,314	25,812	21,475	49,823	26,773	23,050
Dahy	114	54,877	29,813	24,864	33,118	29,345	23,773
Jah	43	50,187	27,447	22,740	31,219	27,879	23,535
Arborea	32	52,903	28,904	23,997	44,779	29,586	23,193
Total	114	601,879	343,337	258,547	506,984	281,103	225,881

NOTE.—The Miraflores Table was constructed after the census of 1911 from separate figures for that Table for Columns 12 to 17 are not available.

TABLE II—

Part A—By

(At

Months.	Rain.						
	Normal amount.*	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1901.
	In. ozs.	In. ozs.	In. ozs.	In. ozs.	In. ozs.	In. ozs.	In. ozs.
January	0 20	0 7	..	..	..	0 4	0 12
February	0 12	0 2	0 28	0 81	0 1	..	0 11
March	0 22	0 38	..	..	0 40	0 8	0 9
April	0 14	..	0 28	..	..	0 81	0 12
May	0 8	..	..	0 18	..	0 8	0 12
June	0 8	0 6	..	..	..	..	..
July	0 88	..	0 2	0 27	..	0 50	1 12
August	0 29	0 0	2 45	..	..	0 11	..
September	0 24	..	1 10	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	0 1	..	..	..	..	0 2	..
December	0 34	..	0 24	..	..	0 52	..
Total	2 22	1 10	6 5	1 12	0 41	1 51	1 35

Part B—

Larkana	2 0	1 22	5 4	1 17	0 41	1 51	1 52
Kamliar	2 20	1 73	5 47	1 22	1 11	1 50	1 54
Haidern	2 04	2 12	4 00	0 01	0 27	2 28	1 15
Mehar	2 11	1 04	2 36	2 22	0 01	1 21	1 50
Lalchar	2 14	1 32	2 71	2 33	0 27	1 19	1 75
Warkh	2 72	2 42	1 70	0 00	0 05	2 6	2 04
Hakar	2 26	2 09	2 33	2 4	0 00	1 3	1 40
Saham	1 20	4 11	0 8	2 00	0 16	2 25	1 37
Dadh	0 2	1 07	2 64	2 18	0 28	2 23	1 04
Fahr	4 22	2 10	4 04	2 12	0 25	5 22	2 22
Hirkhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Average for over 20 years.

RAINFALL.

Months.

Larkana.)

Inch.

1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
In. 1/16.	In. 1/16.	In. 1/16.	In. 1/16.	In. 1/16.	In. 1/16.	In. 1/16.
....	0 2	0 27	0 10	....	....	0 70
....	....	0 2	0 20	0 49	0 30	....
0 2	0 54	0 30	0 2	1 00	0 2	....
....	0 00	....	0 4	....	1 12	0 10
0 10	0 9	....	....	....	....	....
0 72	....	....	....	0 12	2 10	....
0 2	0 19	....	0 40	....	0 17	1 40
0 00	....	....	....	1 50	2 27	0 00
1 30	....	....	0 2	0 50	....	....
....
....	0 1	0 31	....	....	....	....
0 2	....	....	0 4	0 12	....	1 12
1 70	0 01	0 00	1 31	0 9	0 09	2 02

By Totals.

0 70	0 02	0 09	1 71	0 9	0 00	0 02
0 00	0 37	0 17	1 0	0 20	10 51	0 4
0 00	0 42	1 00	1 31	0 54	0 9	0 00
0 70	1 45	0 2	0 00	1 00	10 50	2 51
0 01	4 11	2 11	1 00	7 00	7 47	1 00
1 30	2 00	1 79	1 24	10 00	0 01	0 31
0 70	1 79	0 12	0 24	0 02	10 00	0 02
0 31	2 04	0 00	0 00	1 14	0 70	7 42
4 1	1 00	0 00	1 00	0 75	0 52	0 00
0 0	1 70	1 2	0 42	0 01	0 00	1 0

TABLE II—
Part A—By
(A)

Month,	Year						
	1900.	1910.	1920.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	ln. cts.	ln. cts.	ln. cts.	ln. cts.	ln. cts.	ln. cts.	ln. cts.
January	0 4	0 05	0 0	0 01	—	—	—
February	0 2	—	—	—	0 20	0 20	0 4
March	0 4	—	0 20	—	0 02	—	1 01
April	0 0	0 2	—	0 2	0 21	0 3	0 10
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	0 00	—	—	0 2	0 23	—
July	0 05	2 23	—	0 4	1 41	1 7	0 10
August	—	—	—	1 07	1 32	—	—
September	—	—	—	0 3	—	—	—
October	—	—	0 17	—	—	0 00	0 10
November	—	—	—	—	—	0 0	—
December	0 6	—	—	0 2	1 30	—	—
Total	0 40	4 00	0 70	2 23	6 41	3 03	1 40

Part B—

January	0 40	4 00	0 70	2 23	0 01	3 00	2 40
February	0 02	4 37	1 3	1 02	3 20	3 2	2 01
March	0 04	1 02	2 13	1 30	4 2	3 44	2 00
April	1 02	1 70	0 02	1 30	3 05	0 01	1 00
May	0 00	0 17	0 00	1 03	3 34	3 01	2 02
June	0 02	1 20	1 20	1 01	3 10	3 00	2 0
July	2 0	2 42	1 4	1 1	2 27	4 00	0 07
August	0 34	10 07	1 00	2 20	11 01	7 00	4 01
September	2 6	1 32	0 00	3 72	10 00	4 00	0 04
October	1 00	0 40	2 12	2 40	12 2	10 23	0 00
November	—	—	—	0 5	1 20	3 14	4 0

* From August

Note.—Figures of printed as *Uncolored* (prior to August 1912) are not available. The

RAINFALL--contd.

Months--contd.

Larkana)

in.

1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
in. etc.	in. etc.	in. etc.	in. etc.	in. etc.	in. etc.	in. etc.
0 7	0 6	.....	0 10	.....	.....	0 4
0 1	.....	.....	0 8	0 24	.....	0 17
.....	0 56	0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	0 4	.....	0 14	0 4	.....	.....
0 4	0 54	.....	0 62	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	0 38	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2 14	0 4	0 34	0 25
2 21	7 64	.....	0 8	.....	0 8	.....
.....	0 27	0 44	.....	.....	0 14	0 37
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 4	.....
0 1	.....	0 8	0 11	.....	1 02	0 56
2 34	17 70	7 3	8 51	0 50	2 22	1 34

By Talukas--contd.

0 31	17 70	1 4	2 51	0 59	2 32	1 34
0 54	15 37	0 54	2 7	1 12	1 56	0 59
1 04	12 30	0 22	1 86	2 56	1 51	0 71
2 56	13 20	0 34	1 41	5 71	1 54	0 82
3 41	12 5	0 27	1 54	0 65	2 37	0 20
2 22	13 74	0 27	2 17	0 84	2 37	0 65
0 13	10 25	0 66	2 82	2 59	2 22	0 22
12 56	14 47	0 56	1 31	0 38	4 56	0 51
0 64	30 71	0 20	1 12	2 60	4 54	0 13
0 17	30 44	0 18	1 34	1 70	30 72	0 66
1 23	32 46	0 26	1 32	0 86	2 3	0 80

As December.

Taluka having been created in 1911 and the rain gauge having been installed in August 1902.

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE.

(AT LARANA.)

Years.	January		May		July		November	
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
1895	64	37	113	47	102	56	77	34
1897	64	31	113	30	109	32	63	31
1898	80	31	150	78	104	34	79	37
1899	77	30	131	79	100	32	82	30
1900	78	30	140	75	109	37	78	35
1901	75	34	117	73	115	33	80	34
1902	81	34	150	76	115	36	74	30
1903	82	31	150	75	107	33	70	27
1904	74	39	115	72	109	32	65	33
1905	74	36	120	73	112	32	74	30
1906	Information not available.							
1907								
1908								
1909	81	38	109	73	107	30	87	30
1910	71	36	113	30	105	34	75	35
1911	75	30	111	70	109	32	74	30
1912	70	30	117	30	113	30	75	35
1913	79	30	114	35	107	30	73	31
1914	74	32	118	31	113	30	75	30
1915	79	31	122	38	122	37	80	30
1916	75	30	100	30	108	30	74	30
1917	76	35	104	79	115	30	81	30
1918	37	35	111	78	111	35	30	33
1919	70	30	100	30	110	30	78	33
1920	83	35	100	75	111	37	61	34
1921	88	30	113	30	109	30	30	30
1922	88	35	112	31	104	30	30	30

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENTU).

Towns.	Total.						Males.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1901.
Estadoun	2,667	3,170	2,844	4,291	4,411	4,268	1,499	1,725	1,897
Lafayette	10,845	73,159	12,519	14,342	10,627	11,723	5,819	7,735	6,841
Kearney	8,319	4,123	2,541	4,897	4,286	7,615	2,689	2,505	2,822
Butte	2,129	—	—	2,389	4,237	2,386	1,699	—	—
Nebraska	4,290	4,324	4,324	2,214	4,749	4,423	2,312	2,595	2,414
Total	24,071	77,016	25,538	32,173	29,770	38,141	14,319	14,865	12,896

Towns.	Males—contd.			Females.					
	1881.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Estadoun	2,523	2,969	2,669	1,086	1,425	1,462	1,954	2,416	2,466
Lafayette	6,044	9,802	10,572	1,264	6,023	4,378	4,489	7,261	7,156
Kearney	2,026	2,489	1,410	1,091	2,424	2,419	2,161	2,419	1,905
Butte	1,699	1,970	2,348	1,709	—	—	1,612	1,517	1,515
Nebraska	2,603	2,500	2,461	1,992	2,427	2,190	2,419	2,279	2,922
Total	17,805	19,470	21,360	10,062	12,453	11,547	14,370	16,294	16,044

TABLE V.—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (Census, 1921)

Taluka	Religion				Education	
	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christ- ian.	Others.	Number of persons	
					Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Muckliso	4,090	40,103	..	..	562	6
Ratodero	11,693	40,745	..	109	1,022	71
Lathana	18,457	38,982	12	42	4,024	625
Kambor	10,779	66,635	7	28	2,739	60
Ladaria	11,480	57,004	15	226	2,350	94
Worah	7,843	30,312	4	20	4,770	30
Mphar	7,814	46,668	..	3	1,790	44
Kakar	6,210	37,382	..	28	2,021	19
Dader	5,085	40,179	24	4	1,539	86
Johi	5,052	26,756	..	371	1,169	..
Saltwan	6,140	33,184	3	0	1,937	145
Total	97,132	498,553	59	1,210	22,422	1,104

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (Census 1921).

Caste, Tribe or Race, not exceeding more than 10,000.	Name of taluka.					
	Mirpur.	Shahpur.	Larkana.	Kandahar.	Talabana.	Wakil.
<i>Hindus.</i>						
Lohana	1,355	10,005	16,219	9,365	10,609	6,771
<i>Muslimans.</i>						
Arabi	1,140	42	6,113	1,021	4,801	1,905
Baluch	15,461	7,240	12,816	19,879	11,306	8,090
Brah	2,000	1,360	1,997	4,481	2,300	3,442
Budhi	7,719	11,870	23,441	23,572	27,979	19,128
Buchhi	711	1,200	4,706	2,430	1,328	310

Caste, tribe or Race, not exceeding more than 10,000.	Name of taluka.					District Total.
	Mirpur.	Shahpur.	Indus.	Judd.	Sethwan.	
<i>Hindus.</i>						
Lohana	6,072	5,166	1,102	1,368	9,961	61,807
<i>Muslimans.</i>						
Arabi	813	519	627	72	782	21,303
Baluch	12,878	12,791	10,809	9,129	5,726	1,22,002
Brah	2,900	7,816	576	184	625	18,765
Budhi	2,000	1,360	1,995	2,697	6,005	1,41,000
Buchhi	411	281	824	213	104	14,512

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-81.	1888-81.	1899-01.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1920-21.
	Acres.	Akres.	Akres.	Akres.	Akres.	Akres.
Total area for which statistics are available ..		2,024,909	2,227,172	2,228,861	2,204,379	2,211,294
Not available for cultivation ..		691,622	877,562	841,220	641,146	626,526
A. Forest lands ..		67,779	56,341	56,910	80,005	56,146
B. Others ..		623,843	821,221	784,310	561,141	570,380
Available for cultivation ..		2,212,287	2,349,610	2,387,641	2,563,233	2,584,768
A. Uncultivated ..		979,764	924,226	920,141	696,694	219,542
B. Cultivated ..		1,232,523	1,425,384	1,467,500	1,866,539	2,365,226
(1) Current fallows ..		146,716	629,032	666,207	615,264	640,027
(2) Not sown cropped during the year ..		780,841	896,352	791,293	1,251,275	1,725,199
A. Irrigated ..		575,069	667,677	622,219	644,726	624,287
By canals ..			2,200	3,624	2,181	4,170
By wells ..						
Direct flows ..						
B. On rainfall ..			124,136	79,080	60,549	15,810
Crops.						
Cereals ..		137,197	492,797	792,524	146,607	611,261
Jowar ..		176,677	277,192	187,970	96,117	109,363
Bajra ..		12,422	17,219	12,909	4,796	2,293
Paddy ..		224,613	201,661	600,660	335,480	417,393
Wheat ..		186,674	124,192	126,664	114,771	89,810
Barley ..		4,223	5,262	6,829	4,770	2,920
Other cereals ..		490	1,697	367	410	873
Pulses ..		111,664	114,660	179,028	120,692	125,974
Gram ..		52,096	67,295	28,233	18,622	49,166
Chickling Yulse ..		67,216	46,174	146,295	101,845	69,427
Other pulses ..		1,352	1,191	220	225	681
Tobacco ..		867	1,366	1,328	4,310	2,366
Mulberry ..		147	147	141	369	114
Oilseeds (not forest) ..		146,709	186,870	115,690	60,082	34,104
Sesame ..		6,391	4,247	6,726	1,734	2,896
Rapeseed ..		71,694	65,871	32,672	23,662	12,022
Jania ..		72,907	71,662	64,118	31,741	39,169
Mustard ..		46,787	5,067	16,630	2,921	1
Fibre ..		1,697	1,201	220	188	272
Cotton ..		1,336	1,060	174	124	262
Other fibre ..		361	141	46	64	110
Orchard and garden produce ..		2,027	2,528	2,440	4,796	6,241
Fruit trees and vines ..		1,964	2,444	1,812	2,126	2,662
Orchards ..		1,462	2,027	1,381	1,777	1,867
Vine plantations and vines ..		223	396	429	644	644
Trees ..		660	674	422	479	566
Mangoes ..			12	61		21
Fruit and vegetables other ..		46	62	102	102	21
Miscellaneous ..		621	4,502	711	772	1,641
Total crops ..		872,176	931,122	1,001,648	772,602	933,662
Less area under cropped ..		180,391	147,412	219,755	183,116	189,211
Actual area cropped ..		720,841	783,710	781,893	589,486	744,451

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-81.	1887-88.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1920-20.
Cattle—						
Plough cattle ..			114,004	122,870	117,814	97,027
Bulls for breeding purposes ..		120,000	120,000	—	700	1,014
Oxen and bullocks for other purposes ..		407,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,224
Milk cattle ..		99,012	144,001	121,780	102,300	120,400
Young stock ..		—	80,725	104,710	107,370	67,800
Total cattle ..	"	316,512	340,674	404,220	327,110	290,174
Other—	"	"	"	"	"	"
Horses or ponies ..	"	117,000	10,010	14,277	10,700	10,520
Sheep ..	"	10,000	90,000	77,100	60,000	60,000
Goats ..	"	100,014	107,250	147,720	102,000	100,000
Deer ..	"	10,000	10,000	0	22,000	0
Mules ..	"	—	270	0	0	—
Donkeys ..	"	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total ..		207,014	210,650	303,310	272,000	280,520
Ploughs ..		Not recorded	61,001	60,170	19,110	47,450
Carts ..		—	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

* Includes young stock.

† Includes Mules.

Note.—The first year for which these figures are available is 1880-81.

TABLE IX.—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1920-21.

Taluka.					Number of wells.	
					Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Mirokhan	..	..	..	..	462	45
Ratodero	..	..	..	..	1,009	33
Larkana	..	..	..	..	323	1,146
Kanber	..	..	..	..	129	570
Labdaria	..	..	..	..	2,803	76
Warah	..	..	..	..	386	20
Mohar	..	..	..	..	740	40
Kekar	..	..	..	..	211	474
Dadu	..	..	..	..	1,139	14
Jehl	..	..	..	..	12	119
Sahwan	..	..	..	..	131	34
Total for the district					7,323	2,011

TABLE X

TABLE X—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	1870-71.			1880-81.			1890-91.		
	Area Irriga- ted.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- pendi- ture.	Area Irriga- ted.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- pendi- ture.	Area Irriga- ted.	Re- ceipts.	Ex- pendi- ture.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Capital to 31st Dec up to 1881 —									
Rs.									
1. Main* 11,37,015 canal.	20,928	1,22,400	1,740	50,221	80,580	50,850	47,198	7,14,223	47,437
2. Other* 8,27,112 canal.	80,157	1,22,000	90,434	220,575	4,88,281	28,471	240,114	7,12,572	1,38,094
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.									
1. Western Nara.	687,718	8,01,212	24,882	174,116	4,17,804	1,04,161	207,278	3,50,666	1,04,720
2. New Feeder Western Nara.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Wafer canal.	20,071	27,320	2,203	7,444	21,917	2,288	4,168	18,200	4,180
4. Wheel canal.	8,810	8,364	..	4,081	41,730	228	1,124	12,668	8,332
5. Pittwood canal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,027	8,710	2,20,947
6. Dole canal.	9,701	8,190	327	Figures separately not available but included in "canals north of Kotri" in Kanard Volume.			11,078	19,801	17,090
7. Pitha canal.	14,100	12,842	880	12,100	10,702	8,880	7,800	16,342	1,720
8. Kachhar Lake.	..	..	..	Figures included in Western Nara.			..	..	..
9. Aral canal.	..	..	..				..	..	..
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.									
1. Other lands? ..	4,672	5,220	6,028	..	..	26,728	..	213	12,844
2. New lands ..	132	1,000	1,100	..	..	..	..	62	12,240

* The figures are for the whole canal, upper and frontier districts and the Ghar Irrigation.

† The figures are for Lakha and Sukka.

WORKS.

1899-01.			1900-1901.			1901-1902.			1902		
Area irrigated.	Re-venue.	Ex-penditure.	Area irrigated.	Re-venue.	Ex-penditure.	Area irrigated.	Re-venue.	Ex-penditure.	Area irrigated.	Re-venue.	Ex-penditure.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
98,689	7,87,727	88,224	129,816	8,18,810	88,872	100,390	8,04,170	1,09,331	100,407	8,05,681	7,97,139
274,898	7,77,548	1,82,250	285,423	8,07,108	2,01,10	294,810	8,88,354	1,47,803	339,988	9,97,323	1,74,323
229,229	7,39,738	1,91,280	236,298	11,975	19,000	298,300	8,308	1,88,691	227,269	10,623	2,41,324
1,578	8,038	881	1,167	in stud- ed in Item 1	1,121	911	included in Item 3	1,417	—	—	—
1,217	4,119	1,833	1,791	82	807	1,188	98	1,210	2,000	34	18,321
4,947	14,784	2,880	3,067	29	945	4,388	34	732	4,546	—	8,677
10,601	24,199	12,817	11,123	1,100	8,955	6,000	821	10,397	12,013	227	48,898
18,188	17,678	18,282	18,881	232	8,317	18,188	378	8,325	18,809	218	18,717
7,666	17,884	7,188	8,207	880	379	1,320	980	14,451	4,300	171	2,828
22,329	82,861	2,901	18,867	—	—	9,704	—	—	14,378	—	—
10,818	23,548	1,613	17,738	in stud- ed in Item 1	1,813	8,641	included in Item 3	11,828	—	—	—
8,308	11,788	10,872	374	323	8,288	807	2,671	11,341	800	87	26,787
4,588	12,000	41,394	3,404	2,678	15,778	2,138	400	124,554	2,780	822	94,823

The Mulkar and Irrigation Systems, Mulkar and the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts, District, where the lands are situated.

TABLE XI—TARAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Land Improvements Loans Act, 1883.		Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	
	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-96	25,165	6,970	12,028	2,805
1890-97	26,425	11,362	8,423	9,220
1897-98	14,250	13,347	1,554	5,645
1898-99	19,198	15,383	8,020	4,225
1899-1900	42,123	27,010	22,165	17,196
1900-01	8,614	19,609	47,375	8,824
1901-02	22,941	18,952	46,084	14,552
1902-03	68,030	10,725	44,367	43,501
1903-04	1,31,326	38,059	69,691	72,271
1904-05	1,57,295	56,123	62,210	62,354
1905-06	1,30,742	61,430	83,923	72,220
1906-07	68,296	80,779	69,709	68,456
1907-08	61,989	85,052	62,428	50,281
1908-09	80,870	96,641	54,554	74,222
1909-10	1,06,130	84,321	1,19,139	1,03,721
1910-11	1,01,923	91,667	1,22,677	1,06,698
1911-12	2,30,094	2,19,098		
1912-13	1,88,197	2,26,180		
1913-14	1,37,286	1,91,667	Under both the Acts.	
1914-15	1,58,239	1,79,306		
1915-16	1,14,300	1,59,606		
1916-17	1,51,745	1,48,544		
1917-18	1,43,816	1,43,325		
1918-19	2,31,028	1,71,418	Under both the Acts.	
1919-20	3,18,801	2,53,479		
1920-21	3,15,478	2,81,010		
1921-22	4,21,643	3,10,216		

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES
(At Larkana).

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar.	Gram.	Salt.	Masoor.	Onion.	Arhar.	Atto bedded and other like cereals.	Price of Hamm- kopper.
							Per diem.	Per diem.	Per diem.		Per manch.
							Rs. &c.	Rs. &c.	Rs. &c.		Rs. &c.
1886	12	10	14	16	16	12	6 12	6 14	6 4	6 8	
1887	12	10	10	12	16	11	6 14	1 0	6 8	6 8	
1888	15	8	17	20	14	12	6 14	1 0	6 8	6 8	
1889	15	8	18	21	14	12	6 14	1 0	6 4	6 8	
1890	12	10	18	17	14	12	1 8	1 2	6 4	6 8	
1891	12	10	17	22	14	12	1 8	1 8	6 8	6 8	
1892	12	10	16	17	14	12	1 8	1 8	6 8	6 8	
1893	12	10	16	18	14	12	1 8	1 2	6 8	6 8	
1894	12	10	22	20	17	11	1 8	1 2	6 8	10 8	
1895	12	14	22	18	15	16	1 5	1 2	6 8	10 0	
1896	11	8	14	16	13	16	1 4	1 8	6 8	10 0	
1897	10	7	12	17	16	20	1 8	1 8	6 8	10 0	
1898	8	8	11	11	11	20	1 4	1 4	6 8	10 0	
1899	8	6	11	12	8	21	1 4	1 4	6 8	10 0	
1900	9	7	12	12	12	21	1 4	1 4	6 8	10 0	
1901	11	7	15	15	16	24	1 4	1 8	6 8	10 0	
1902	8	8	10	9	12	22	1 8	1 4	6 8	12 0	
1903	8	8	10	12	11	22	Information (not yet recorded).				
1904	10	8	10	10	10	22		10.			
1905	7	8	10	11	8	22		10.			
1906	8	8	12	14	8	27		10.			
1907	7	7	8	7	8	16		10.			
1908	4	11	11	4	6	17		10.			
1909	4	11	7	7	5	18		10.			
1910	4	8	7	8	8	18		10.			
1911	4	8	7	8	8	18		10.			
1912	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1913	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1914	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1915	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1916	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1917	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1918	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1919	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1920	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1921	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1922	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1923	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1924	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1925	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1926	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1927	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1928	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1929	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1930	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1931	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1932	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1933	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1934	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1935	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1936	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1937	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1938	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1939	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1940	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1941	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1942	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1943	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1944	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1945	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1946	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1947	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1948	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1949	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1950	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1951	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1952	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1953	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1954	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1955	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1956	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1957	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1958	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1959	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1960	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1961	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1962	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1963	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1964	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1965	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1966	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1967	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1968	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1969	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1970	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1971	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1972	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1973	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1974	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1975	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1976	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1977	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1978	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1979	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1980	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1981	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1982	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1983	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1984	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1985	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1986	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1987	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1988	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1989	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1990	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1991	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1992	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1993	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1994	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1995	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1996	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1997	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1998	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
1999	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2000	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2001	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2002	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2003	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2004	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2005	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2006	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2007	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2008	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2009	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2010	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2011	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2012	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2013	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2014	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2015	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2016	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2017	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2018	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2019	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2020	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2021	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2022	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2023	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2024	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2025	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2026	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2027	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2028	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2029	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2030	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2031	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2032	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2033	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2034	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2035	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2036	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2037	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2038	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2039	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			
2040	4	8	8	8	8	18		10.			

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1889-91.	1890-91.	1901-02.	1910-11.	1913-14.	1921-22.
			Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.
1. Area—						
Reserved...						
Protected	No. available.	No. available.	{ 86 58	89 404	98 615	98 0
Total			86 58	89 404	98 615	98 0
			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
2. Chief products—						
(1) Timber	--		1,117	1,840	2,604	1,434
(2) Firewood	--		5,467	7,725	10,458	10,634
(3) Ginning	--		1,894	3,091	515	2,146
(4) Natural ponds	--		539	260	2,839	1,226
(5) Lac	--					
(6) other products	--		1,357	2,955	2,640	6,994
3. Receipts	--		10,354	15,881	16,006	54,826
4. Expenditure	--		5,070	13,613	16,226	50,145
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation.			2,213	2,353	2,979	5
6. Area closed to grazing.			8,062	2,853	3,029	2,290

Note.—Revenue and expenditure on account of directions, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV.—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka	Previous Settlements.				
	Descrip- tion.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yield assessed.	Average rate per acre.
Mirakhan	Irrigated Settlement.	1892-93 to 1908-09	..	A. E. Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
Bardola		Do.	..	321,534 19	2,31,800 0 2 15 0
Larkana		Do.	..	25,845 0	2,55,724 0 2 11 4
Kandhar		Do.	..	146,291 0	2,21,770 4 2 2 2
Lalokera		1893-94 to 1907-08	..	79,730 8	2,39,073 14 2 2 0
Wand		1898-99 to 1911-12	..	58,471 25	2,58,117 2 2 30 0
Mihar		1894-95 to 1913-14	..	74,899 32	2,63,943 1 2 10 0
Kakar		1899-00 to 1907-08	..	110,857 10	1,38,850 2 0 2 0
Dadu		1892-93 to 1911-12	..	16,515 0	1,34,710 0 2 14 0
* Jodh		1899-00 to 1913-12	..	161,177 27	1,22,941 5 2 2 0
† Kohra		1899-00 to 1913-12	..	10,353 23	1,44,273 14 2 14 0

* Special Mandiher taluk area.

† The following date of Taluka

Jodh, S. Chakra, J. Dadu.

The Special taluk has been

Doh Doh ..

Doh Chakra ..

Doh Doh, Kandhal ..

Rudhak and Mafiy ..

† Rate includes Embankment

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS

Channel (Irrigation) Settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Date of Re-valuation.	No. of groups.	Kharif.					
		Guarantee.	Min.	Other Rows.	1st.	Lift added by Row.	Flow added by lift.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1908-10	1	.....	2 0	2 12	2 0	2 34	2 4
		.....	2 0	2 0	1 1	1 10	1 14
Do.	1	.....	4 12	4 12	4 0	2 34	2 4
		.....	2 0	2 0	1 1	1 10	1 14
Do.	4	.....	4 12	3 12	4 12	.....	2 4
		.....	4 0	3 4	3 4	.....	2 12
Do.	4	.....	3 12	2 0	2 0	.....	2 12
		.....	2 0	2	1 0	.....	2 4
1908-09	2	4 34	3 14	2 12	2 2	2 4	2 0
		3 14	2 14	2 2	2 20	2 12	2 0
1912-13	4	.....	2 4	2 0	2 0	.....	2 4
		.....	2 4	2 4	1 0	.....	2 0
1914-15	4	.....	2 4	2 4	2 10	2 0	2 14
		.....	4 0	2 12	2 4	.....	2 12
1909-10	2	4 0	4 0	2 0	2 14	2 0	2 4
		2 12	2 12	2 12	2 0	2 0	2 11
1912-13	1	.....	4 0	2 0	2 0	2 10	2 12
Do.	4	.....	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 2	2 4
Do.	2	.....	4 0	2 0	2 0	2 10	..
		.....	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 2	..

12 an. for benefit of all kinds.

Settlers have been taxed as follows—

4 Kharif, 5 Madak, 3 Maifari.

Settle for both Kharif and Maifari are—

Rs. a. p.

1 0 0 per acre.

0 12 0 per acre.

0 0 0 per acre.

All streams and Kachis wells.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous Settlement.		Current (Irrigational) Settlement		
	Descript- tion.	Period.	Lift.	Salable.	Total.
Mirakhor	Irrigational Settlement.	1888-91 to 1903-04	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 11 2 0	Rs. 15 2 0
Bahadur		Do.	2 12 2 0	2 02 2 0	2 14 2 0
Larkana		Do.	2 12 2 4	2 12 2 4	2 14 2 4
Kambar		Do.	4 0 2 8	2 0 2 8	2 0 2 8
Lahoria		1883-84 to 1907-08	4 0 2 10	2 12 2 4	2 0 2 2
Warah		1883-88 to 1911-12	2 8 2 8	2 4 2 4	2 8 2 4
Mehar		1904-05 to 1912-13	4 0 ...	2 4 2 12	2 10 2 0
Kakar		1898-91 to 1907-08	4 0 ...	2 8 2 2	2 8 2 2
Dadu		1902-03 to 1911-12	4 0	2 0	2 0
* Juhl		1898-99 to 1911-12	2 8	2 8	2 8
† Rahwar		1890-91 to 1911-12	2 0 2 8	2 0 2 4	2 0 2 8

* Special Machinery rates are

† The following date of Finance

1. Dulu, 2. Charka, 3. Indra.

The special rates for

Dulu Indra, Khushki

Dulu Indra, Khushki

Dulu Indra, Khushki

Dulu Indra, Khushki

Dulu Indra, Khushki

Dulu Indra, Khushki

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

showing rates per acre for highest and lowest crops.

Rabi					Wells.	
Subsidy added by H.B. or Govt.	Cost added by H.B. or Govt.	Flour.	Lift added by Govt.	Flour added by H.B.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Rs. &c.	Rs. &c.	Rs. &c.	Rs. &c.	Rs. &c.	Rs. &c.	
4 12	4 12	8 8	4 12	}	....	....
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	}	....	....
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			
4 12	4 12	5 0	}	....	....	....
4 4	4 4	....			
4 0	4 0	2 0	4 0	}	....	....
2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8			
4 12	4 8	}	....	....	....	....
4 4	4 2					
4 8	4 8	}	....	....	....	....
2 4	2 4					
8 12	4 8	}	....	....	{ 2 4 }	....
8 4	2 8					
4 8	4 8	}	....	....	....	....
4 2	4 2					
4 0	4 0	....	....	....	2 8	....
2 8	2 8	2 8	....	....	2 0	....
4 0	4 0	2 0	}	{ 4 0 }	2 8	}
2 8	2 8	2 8				

Rs. 8-12-6 for subsidy on all kinds.

Between have been issued out—

4 Kandhi, 3 Bhachok, 4 Malleri.

These rates for both Kharif and rabi are—

Rs. 1 per acre.

Rs. 6-42-0 per acre.

Rs. 5-8-0 per acre.

All streams and Karia wells.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous settlement.		Current (Irrigational) Settlement, showing		
	Description.	Period.	Temporary rates.		Normal.
			Kharif.	Rabi.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Mirajpur	Irrigational Settlement.	1893-94 to 1906-07	.....	.....	.....
Bardham		Do.	.....	.....	.....
Larkana		Do.	.....	.....	.....
Kachhar		Do.	.....	.....	.....
Lahore		1893-94 to 1907-08	.....	.....	.....
Warah		1896-99 to 1911-12	.....	.....	1 0
Mohar		1904-05 to 1913-14	.....	.....	6 0
Kashu		1893-94 to 1907-08	2 0	3 0	6 4
Dadu		1893-94 to 1911-12	.....	.....	9 0
* Juhl		1893-94 to 1911-12	.....	.....	1 0 6 0
† Siroan		1900-01 to 1911-12	.....	.....	.....

* Special Moucharif rates are

† The following rates of Taluka

1 Dahi, 2 Charko, 3 Badro.

The special rates for these

Dahi Dahi

Dahi Charko

Dahi Badro, Khondli. }

Bohral and Malwal. }

‡ Rate includes Dulari on

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

rates per acre for highest and lowest Groups.

Khairi and Rabi.							Diver.
Barani with stream.	Barani with black water and bill stream.	Bel Tarnai.	Band Bahad.	High stream (Bar.)	High stream (Rabi) and Racha wells in Barani lands.	Barani with black water only tub.	Total ploughed.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. S.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1-10	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-0	1-10	1-0
1-11	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-12	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-13	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-14	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-15	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-16	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-17	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-18	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-19	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-20	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-21	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-22	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-23	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-24	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-25	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-26	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-27	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-28	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-29	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-30	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-31	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-32	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-33	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-34	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-35	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-36	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-37	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-38	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-39	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-40	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-41	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-42	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-43	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-44	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-45	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-46	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-47	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-48	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-49	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-50	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-51	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-52	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-53	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-54	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-55	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-56	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-57	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-58	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-59	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-60	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-61	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-62	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-63	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-64	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-65	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-66	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-67	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-68	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-69	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-70	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-71	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-72	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-73	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-74	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-75	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-76	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-77	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-78	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-79	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-80	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-81	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-82	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-83	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-84	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-85	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-86	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-87	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-88	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-89	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-90	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-91	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-92	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-93	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-94	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-95	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-96	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-97	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-98	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
1-99	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0
2-00	1-0	1-10	1-0	1-1	1-10	1-10	1-0

Rs. 0-12-0 for fallow of all kinds.

Where have been leased out:—

4 Kandi, 3 Bahad, & Bahad.

deta for both Khairi and Rabi are:—

Rs. 1 per acre.

Rs. 0-12-0 per acre.

Rs. 0-6-0 per acre.

bill stream and Racha wells.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous Settlement.		Current (Integrational) settlement showing			
	Description.	Period.	Kistna.			
			Kharif.		Rabi.	
			Un-ploughed.	Ploughed.	Un-ploughed.	Ploughed.
			Rs. a.	Rs. s.	Rs. a.	Rs. s.
Mirakhan	Integrational Settlement.	1893-94 to 1906-09	..	..	..	..
Balodero		Do.	1 8	9 0	1 8	0 8
Lerkane		Do.	1 8	9 0	1 8	..
Kamtor		Do.	..	..	..	..
Lafalaria		1903-04 to 1907-08	..	..	..	..
Warah		1908-09 to 1911-12	..	..	..	..
Mohar		1904-05 to 1912-13	1 8	<div> <div>3 0</div> <div>2 12</div> </div>	1 8	0 8
Kakar		1905-06 to 1907-08	..	..	..	..
Dadu		1902-03 to 1911-12	2 8	8 6	1 8	..
Johi *		1906-07 to 1911-12	..	..	..	..
Adreman †		1900-01 to 1911-12	2 8	2 0	1 8	..

* Special. Matching rates are

† The following rates of Taluka

1 Dulla, 2 Charka, 3 Bairo.

The special rates for these

Dulla Dull ..

Dun Charka ..

Dun Bairo, Khundhi, }

Medhak and Mafirk. }

‡ Rate includes Distortion

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

Rupees per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Timber.			Solid groves (Hapls)	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
Un-watered.						
Watered.	Ploughed.	Un- ploughed.				
Ru. a.	Ru. a.	Ru. a.	Ru. a.	A/1000. a.	Ru. a.	Ru. a. p.
....	....	....	{ 1 14 1 0 }	81,884 17	2,40,573 0	2 14 6
2 0	1 0	0 8	{ 1 14 1 0 }	37,507 30	2,14,166 2	2 11 7
2 0	1 0	0 8	{ 1 14 1 10 }	79,229 25	2,40,559 12	2 7 0
2 0	1 0	0 8	{ 1 8 1 4 }	86,416 14	2,39,603 7	2 15 2
1 8	{ 1 0 0 10 }	{ 1 0 0 10 }	....	56,036 0	2,37,216 0	2 9 0
2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	73,727 25	2,17,244 10	2 6 10
2 0	0 8	0 8	1 10	70,609 6	2,32,813 1	2 0 0
1 0	0 10	0 10	1 8	62,665 16	2,23,082 8	2 10 0
2 0	0 8	0 8	0 12	31,660 0	1,53,627 0	3 1 0
1 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	64,975 20	1,21,066 6	1 3 0
{ 1 8 1 0 }	0 8	0 8	{ 0 12 10 10 }	41,736 30	1,12,161 7	2 13 0

Ru. 0-12-0 for fallow of all kinds.

Assessments have been based on:

4 Kaddoli, 2 Kothuk, 6 Malleri,

and for both Khatti and rabi are —

Ru. 1 per acre.

Ru. 0-12-0 per acre.

Ru. 0-6-0 per acre.

120 streams and Kaddoli wells.

TABLE XVI.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or found guilty in									
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1. Offences against Public tranquillity ..	44	50	44	47	51	50	5	6	11	23
2. Murder ..	17	11	19	54	11	32	19	..	15	18
3. Culpable Homicide ..	1	10	20	25	20	60	50	80	60	60
4. Rape ..	..	8	..	9	1	2	8	1	1	..
5. Hurt, Criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt ..	180	146	180	313	191	60	100	61	123	100
6. Dacoity and Robbery ..	8	14	17	65	20	54	63	8	32	44
7. Theft, including cattle theft ..	280	318	337	379	316	347	341	353	370	333
8. Other offences against the Indian Penal Code ..	368	382	349	400	396	227	230	179	275	280
9. Badlivelihood ..	186	256	103	181	100	60	117	137	71	58
10. Falsify ..	16	50	47	50	43	61	33	35	32	30
11. Viol Law ..	17	2	18	9	6	2	6	8	1	2
12. Excess ..	34	23	54	11	14	14	13	10	8	17
13. Forest ..	31	..	21	7	6	10	8	17	22	34
14. Stamp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Municipal ..	74	23	21	30	41	57	122	68	36	18
16. Other offences ..	461	302	338	434	304	128	262	215	202	250
Total ..	1,684	1,620	1,383	2,140	1,276	1,191	2,000	1,594	1,299	1,126

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Cases.	Number of persons tried in.									
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Original.										
Persons sent by—										
Session Judge Magistrate ..	5,132	5,152	2,355	5,064	5,388	5,869	5,527	5,739	5,509	5,000
District, Sub-Divisional and Other Lower Magistrates ..	2,561	3,684	2,864	2,211	2,056	1,573	2,100	2,020	1,884	1,488
Chief of Sessions ..	91	160	183	161	132	144	113	106	180	90
Total ..	8,790	8,997	5,402	7,439	7,576	7,586	7,740	7,865	7,573	6,578
Appellate.										
Number of appellants in District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates ..	113	110	210	126	80	304	175	405	148	79
Number of appellants in Chief of Sessions ..	197	154	179	146	117	186	200	214	162	117
Total ..	310	264	389	272	197	490	375	619	310	196
Revised.										
Number of appellants for revision by District Magistrate ..	14	15	9	7	6	8	1	5	6	2
Number of appellants for revision by Chief of Sessions ..	26	29	91	25	80	23	71	10	28	30
Total ..	40	44	100	32	86	31	72	15	34	32
Grand Total ..	9,130	9,305	5,891	7,741	7,869	8,163	8,585	8,500	8,217	6,806

TABLE XVIII.—CIVIL JUSTICE

Year.	Original.						
	Number of Suits brought in						
	Subordinate Judge's Courts.			District Judge's Court.			Total.
	For money or movable property.	Value of other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Value of other suits.	Total.	
1913	3,884	609	4,493	1	8	9	9
1914	5,922	571	6,493	1	1	2	2
1915	8,541	915	9,456	..	6	6	6
1916	4,822	288	5,110	..	15	15	15
1917	5,914	828	6,742	..	1	1	1
1918	8,026	348	8,374	1	6	7	7
1919	8,649	590	9,239	..	1	1	1
1920	8,579	494	9,073	10	1	11	11
1921	3,394	470	3,864	..	..	..	..

Year.	Original—suit.		Appeal.	
	Value of Suits brought in		Total Number of appeals.	
	Subordinate Judge's Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From District.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1913	1,735,864	81,808	77	4
1914	1,288,315	71,561	97	3
1915	1,156,125	33,925	61	2
1916	1,451,711	15,580	41	3
1917	816,582	2,300	36	1
1918	915,768	13,198	28	2
1919	1,494,749	15,580	66	4
1920	1,868,501	14,575	95	4
1921	1,988,707	..	44	2

TABLE XIX.—REGISTRATION

Year.	Regis- tration office.	Affecting immovable property.			Affecting move- able property.		Total amounts.		
		Trans- fers re- gistered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Docu- ments re- corded.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra- ordinary fees and Revs.	
		No.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1901-02	..	30	5,609	21,25,205	8,627	185	185	6,822	4,009
1902	..	30	5,804	11,85,690	7,685	115	210	7,895	4,694
1903	..	30	4,518	21,94,790	60,308	121	222	10,584	5,770
1904	..	30	4,559	19,35,345	9,718	125	228	10,000	3,802
1905	..	30	4,944	15,90,100	12,194	154	278	12,472	1,190
1906	..	30	4,444	19,71,054	14,883	104	300	15,183	1,570
1907	..	40	4,554	20,86,632	14,141	180	361	14,754	1,400
1908	..	30	4,332	20,97,375	15,608	210	411	16,007	1,616
1909	..	30	4,734	27,34,004	16,705	219	554	17,259	1,335
1910	..	30	6,978	27,60,302	19,297	264	780	19,617	1,770
1911	..	11	6,370	34,13,040	22,309	246	724	22,999	1,977
1912	..	11	6,174	33,87,556	33,251	225	697	33,948	1,904
1913	..	11	6,568	30,26,694	24,680	225	651	25,331	1,851
1914	..	12	6,024	41,64,004	25,170	272	909	26,082	1,824
1915	..	14	10,026	45,90,640	27,800	354	714	28,514	1,907
1916	..	15	11,001	52,10,801	31,317	329	688	32,005	2,201
1917	..	15	8,200	43,61,251	25,550	370	762	26,312	2,217
1918	..	15	12,749	53,18,790	31,007	180	378	31,385	2,542
1919	..	17	13,140	57,47,591	47,660	179	400	48,160	3,100
1920	..	15	11,063	58,00,228	38,197	314	435	38,632	2,804
1921	..	17	12,819	55,70,480	40,141	323	804	40,749	2,879
1922	..	17	10,825	51,56,784	36,835	400	494	37,329	2,476

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1922

Police Station.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra strength.	
						Officer.	Men.
1. Jachana ..	2	10	42	373	327	..	.....
2. Bhachra ..	..	1	3	8	12	..	.....
3. Kumbhar ..	..	1	7	17	25	..	.....
4. Gach ..	..	1	3	8	12	..	.....
5. Batohera ..	..	1	7	17	25	..	.....
6. Mirulha ..	..	1	3	12	16	..	.....
7. Debel ..	..	1	3	13	17	..	.....
8. Wand ..	..	1	3	13	17	..	.....
9. Mohar ..	1	1	3	13	18	..	.....
10. Bhalra ..	..	1	3	8	12	..	.....
11. Chakreyar Station Road ..	..	1	7	13	21	..	.....
12. Indu ..	..	1	3	12	16	..	.....
13. Hakra ..	..	1	3	7	11	..	.....
14. Jodi ..	..	1	3	20	24	..	.....
15. Tundi Bhalra ..	..	1	3	12	16	..	.....
16. Achra ..	1	1	3	13	18	..	.....
Total ..	4	25	123	463	615	..	.....

Summary of the District.

At District quarter ..	1	9	23	211	254	..	.....
At 11 taluqs and Police stations ..	8	10	70	193	281	..	.....
At 11 outposts ..	..	..	17	22	39	..	.....
Reserve ..	..	..	3	24	27	..	.....
Total ..	9	19	103	450	581	..	.....
in the { Armed ..	..	..	60	221	281	..	.....
Outside { Unarmed ..	1	25	72	149	247	..	.....
{ Mounted ..	..	..	30	123	153	..	.....
Total ..	1	25	103	370	499	..	.....
Sanctioned strength.	*4	25	123	463	615	..	.....

* Note.—Out of the 4 Inspectors 3 are Circle Inspectors in charge of the Districts and one is a Preventing Inspector.

TABLE XXI--JAILS

Name and class of Jail	Accommodation in			Daily average number of prisoners in						
	Males	Females	Total	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	140	125	265	..	..	..	..	..	24	32
Total	140	125	265	..	..	..	..	..	24	32

Name and class of Jail	Daily average number of prisoners in									
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	40	46	73	10	10	15	12	17	18	22
Total	52	60	78	10	13	15	12	18	18	25

Name and class of Jail	Daily average number of prisoners in									
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups	23	18	17	117'08	107'04	119'04	104'00	122'08	157'04	141'08
Total	25	18	17	117'08	107'04	119'04	104'00	122'08	157'04	141'08

Note.—Figures of 3rd class sub-jails and lock-ups from 1908 to 1909 are included in Table XXI of Sukkur and Karachi districts and are not separately available.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS

Kind of Revenue realized.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	24,11,437	27,73,786	31,57,402	31,34,796	31,02,312	33,42,784	31,71,200
Munee*	1,24,932	1,36,039	1,09,256	1,04,889	1,01,169	1,07,889	1,00,723
Income-tax*	61,591	60,194	54,178	74,053	38,000	66,141	54,249
Excise*	66,170	1,01,890	1,00,904	66,101	1,13,438	1,23,438	1,49,890
Local Fund†	1,02,500	2,30,872	2,54,892	2,49,119	2,49,442	2,56,799	2,70,343
Other Sources‡	28,904	22,810	66,990	17,93,426	14,02,714	14,01,296	17,12,573
Total	26,95,633	30,94,600	33,81,662	34,39,271	37,38,134	42,70,226	44,11,235

Kind of Revenue realized.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	24,28,476	22,69,131	24,32,316	24,81,177	20,22,896	22,07,823	22,92,671
Munee*	1,12,966	1,30,524	1,31,789	1,21,556	1,27,508	1,21,422	1,32,979
Income-tax*	51,113	51,081	23,809	23,344	21,221	22,219	24,782
Excise*	1,20,672	2,21,008	2,31,029	2,52,348	2,22,723	2,78,201	3,02,103
Local Fund†	2,61,200	2,77,202	3,13,011	3,12,099	4,29,688	3,02,142	2,58,042
Other Sources‡	29,00,999	21,32,897	23,52,231	19,71,299	20,40,671	28,09,022	33,04,300
Total	36,75,266	30,84,835	37,53,382	31,77,189	34,34,214	36,90,225	40,23,225

Kind of Revenue realized.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	24,61,496	24,91,070	22,83,393	21,06,367	14,96,024	22,87,338
Munee*	1,43,082	1,41,143	1,24,709	1,59,448	1,80,323	2,34,699
Income-tax*	28,891	34,140	26,647	67,335	22,799	60,106
Excise*	8,11,767	8,22,790	3,00,611	2,92,322	4,50,871	2,30,690
Local Fund†	1,95,183	1,90,234	1,72,224	3,24,376	4,53,206	6,23,547
Other Sources‡	21,48,682	40,60,800	29,98,270	24,59,828	20,81,910	32,40,919
Total	32,88,021	8,174,336	30,51,247	42,78,258	37,68,143	59,46,492

*The figures against these represent the collections at the discretion of the District, irrespective of the districts for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXIV, XXV and XXVI which show the revenue of the District.

†Includes Village and also land will not agree with table XXVII.

‡Excludes of Forest Revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS
FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.		Land Revenue.	Stamps.	Income Tax.	Excise.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mirukhan	3,33,706	6,079	7,408	6,558
2.	Batodero	2,61,298	9,781	10,242	22,980
3.	Larkana	4,92,880	1,00,300	18,324	1,62,350
4.	Kambar	5,47,692	12,349	16,108	43,701
5.	Labdaria	3,38,898	5,406	10,293	16,905
6.	Warah	4,88,325	7,502	6,669	17,917
7.	Mohar	3,84,890	22,811	8,622	22,181
8.	Kakar	2,37,400	5,083	6,678	12,330
9.	Dado	1,46,880	2,295	1,676	13,395
10.	Johi	67,998	2,409	2,190	6,876
11.	Sohwan	70,556	25,307	1,965	62,281
Total ..		33,67,338	2,14,981	90,103	1,80,600

Taluka.		Other Sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mirukhan	1,90,978	15,881	5,63,610
2.	Batodero	2,92,221	17,195	6,13,293
3.	Larkana	7,27,652	4,55,516	19,67,234
4.	Kambar	2,45,847	27,144	8,05,841
5.	Labdaria	1,59,889	18,084	5,46,468
6.	Warah	5,11,021	21,518	10,52,312
7.	Mohar	4,16,843	19,446	8,60,095
8.	Kakar	1,38,804	14,772	4,32,273
9.	Dado	3,74,185	12,940	5,54,179
10.	Johi	1,13,833	8,656	2,04,514
11.	Sohwan	78,632	12,193	2,40,756
Total ..		32,66,514	6,23,247	79,46,402

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars,	1901-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Not Land Revenue					
1. Arrears	17,432	22,143	18,200	40,075	27,262
2. Current	16,29,720	21,49,012	21,72,100	19,51,000	20,33,197
3. Total	16,47,152	21,71,155	21,90,300	19,91,075	21,60,459
II.—Deductions—					
1. Bounties	1,02,511	73,000	70,770	91,411	1,27,220
2. Arrears irrecoverable without off	768	97	601	7,000	2,047
3. Total	1,03,279	73,097	71,371	98,411	1,29,267
III.—Not Demand—					
1. Arrears	12,804	22,038	15,811	27,112	24,207
2. Current	14,27,222	20,71,079	21,99,001	18,30,041	19,70,211
3. Total	14,39,026	21,93,117	22,14,812	18,57,153	19,94,418
IV.—Collections—					
1. Arrears	3,882	25,730	7,207	24,200	27,200
2. Current	13,97,000	20,46,471	21,60,101	18,08,056	18,96,370
3. Total	14,00,882	20,72,201	21,67,308	18,32,256	19,23,570
V.—Balance—					
1. Arrears	5,799	6,500	8,100	12,000	27,200
2. Current	20,041	10,500	22,500	44,100	18,400
3. Total	25,840	17,000	30,600	56,100	45,600

LAND REVENUE

1899-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40,721	72,005	110,789	1,03,470	75,407	61,742	67,347	1,17,223
23,67,828	22,55,487	18,67,418	22,87,167	21,30,201	20,46,152	20,27,000	27,82,200
26,13,540	24,29,184	20,68,568	22,52,667	22,61,948	23,22,194	21,64,448	23,19,150
1,20,049	98,244	1,17,964	64,740	1,31,862	50,190	54,300	1,87,470
1,004	500	44,222	90,014	4,001	4,299	9,092	1,381
1,31,053	98,744	1,62,187	1,44,004	1,46,864	54,480	63,392	1,88,851
41,326	72,325	61,167	74,810	71,000	62,500	61,204	60,626
24,30,000	23,67,179	18,67,614	22,31,427	24,34,308	2,30,600	21,66,800	20,31,178
24,24,722	23,40,731	18,64,081	22,69,248	21,68,014	20,35,680	20,46,912	24,14,804
15,711	36,388	27,733	46,178	30,889	36,784	17,637	20,609
23,96,462	21,96,600	17,66,478	22,96,808	18,84,120	21,67,668	21,03,264	18,64,480
24,08,600	22,31,992	17,37,614	22,32,104	22,14,309	21,94,349	25,23,024	20,14,094
25,613	37,216	38,222	36,468	40,737	31,200	24,466	48,118
23,444	71,572	1,27,138	37,019	30,270	25,544	48,425	60,692
74,056	1,09,759	1,55,470	73,837	91,018	67,347	1,17,294	99,610

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Net Land Revenue—					
1. Arrears ..	88,800	79,000	72,300	1,14,800	1,11,070
2. Current ..	20,14,325	22,01,594	22,93,600	21,12,160	22,07,873
3. Total ..	21,03,125	22,80,594	23,65,900	22,26,960	23,18,943
II.—Donations—					
1. Remissions ..	1,01,000	1,06,140	1,45,412	1,10,100	2,25,000
2. Arrears from arrears ..	8,170	6,302	8,711	10,973	20
3. Total ..	1,09,170	1,12,442	1,54,123	1,21,073	2,25,020
III.—Net demand—					
1. Arrears ..	24,294	23,320	29,000	21,722	40,977
2. Current ..	21,40,430	22,21,000	22,74,000	22,97,100	23,57,000
3. Total ..	21,64,724	22,44,320	22,83,000	23,18,822	24,08,000
IV.—Collections—					
1. Arrears ..	21,500	21,914	20,290	24,320	21,500
2. Current ..	21,87,000	22,07,070	22,73,000	22,81,000	23,00,000
3. Total ..	22,08,500	22,28,984	22,93,290	23,05,320	23,21,500
V.—Balance—					
1. Arrears ..	22,000	17,410	10,000	27,000	30,000
2. Current ..	22,400	24,100	20,710	1,10,100	22,300
3. Total ..	24,400	41,510	30,710	1,37,100	52,300

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,134	20,330	21,012	19,204	21,232	27,202	27,996	31,377
25,61,387	21,06,764	24,38,123	23,85,729	24,39,139	26,61,516	27,26,904	26,91,992
20,13,016	21,90,614	21,96,142	21,10,000	24,00,709	20,08,169	27,06,902	26,12,189
1,79,299	3,17,290	73,149	2,42,520	3,19,578	3,06,417	1,94,070	3,54,900
530	432	...	29	1,401	970	269	104
1,79,827	4,14,472	73,149	2,42,549	3,19,579	3,07,387	1,94,339	3,55,003
42,997	29,634	39,464	17,929	26,449	27,340	24,264	14,729
25,66,299	19,37,511	22,37,523	22,47,727	22,82,119	19,73,473	26,57,514	25,11,423
27,02,199	28,47,242	23,06,993	27,06,654	23,22,639	17,09,317	26,32,933	22,84,709
11,071	11,004	26,232	9,008	7,609	9,609	12,394	9,704
26,50,299	29,14,464	23,09,182	27,09,299	22,97,239	18,83,916	26,16,913	25,22,122
26,74,239	29,29,156	23,09,797	27,14,094	22,98,129	18,72,916	26,21,246	25,12,929
94,961	17,964	11,134	11,231	12,491	17,736	9,661	8,944
29,379	25,022	7,674	9,231	12,142	16,146	11,395	4,299
94,961	20,964	18,808	20,462	27,632	27,882	21,777	13,243

TABLE XXIV.—

Excise Articles.		1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors.	1. License fees ..	418	279	300	414
	2. MIB bond duty ..	1,14,576	81,915	1,16,280	1,19,025
	3. Distillery and house fees ..	1,174	2,827	4,284	4,231
Total ..		1,16,147	84,772	1,20,664	1,23,610
B. Country spirits and liquors.	1. Duty ..	—	6,071	10,078	9,318
	2. License fees ..	—	—	—	—
	3. Duty on Sale permits ..	—	29,578	2,581	8,821
	Total ..	—	*35,649	12,759	18,139
C. Opium and its preparations.	1. Duty on per- mits ..	18,061	10,179	22,786	21,201
	2. License fees ..	24,180	17,258	23,104	22,317
	Total ..	42,241	27,437	45,890	43,518
D. Imposition than opium.	1. Duty on per- mits ..	—	—	—	—
	2. License fees ..	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	—	—	—	—
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Alcohol ..	2	1	17	101
	2. Opium ..	1,831	1,088	1,623	1,804
	Total ..	1,833	1,089	1,640	1,905
Total Revenue Gross ..		1,62,242	*1,46,225	1,85,290	1,91,078

* For the value

Note 1.—The figures under 1901-02 are for the revenue year, those under 1902-03

Note 2.—Figures for the previous years are included

EXCISE

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
117,494	1,21,900	1,40,802	1,41,029	1,44,007	1,54,226	1,37,102
4,230	4,361	4,268	4,300	4,273	4,410	16,720
1,21,714	1,27,261	1,51,341	1,46,029	1,48,941	1,40,008	1,54,912
9,007	7,047	11,217	11,037	11,242	9,000	11,176
9,107	9,007	9,104	9,067	9,000	8,720	9,574
3,793	2,993	3,310	4,441	7,304	3,480	9,920
20,400	14,977	20,710	27,102	24,772	21,280	24,872
25,498	31,943	36,920	33,817	33,671	31,650	37,510
20,703	22,413	19,647	20,873	24,998	24,373	7,153
10,301	24,345	37,967	74,700	79,670	32,320	34,300
77	188	173	170	202	40	30
4	....	....	....	....	....	2
78	188	173	170	202	40	32
1,44,800	1,54,231	1,90,204	1,92,206	1,93,842	1,54,832	1,95,140

is Rs.

for the 5 months ending 31st March 1909 and the rate for full financial year.
 is table LXIV of Lucknow and Karnal districts.

TABLE XXIV—

Export Articles.	Headings Item	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors	1. License fees	155	166	477	498
B. Country spirits and fermented liquors.	1. Still-room duty	1,38,545	1,38,517	1,38,400	1,38,233
	2. Still-room and license fees	17,988	19,062	23,300	23,319
	Total	1,56,401	1,58,089	1,61,710	1,61,551
C. Opium and preparations.	1. Duty	10,700	10,310	11,040	11,338
	2. License fees	7,609	7,316	7,335	7,440
	3. Gain on sale	20,315	17,396	21,823	24,467
	Total	38,624	35,022	40,200	43,245
D. Drugs other than opium.	1. Fees on sale	54,401	56,133	67,284	59,373
	2. License fees	24,727	28,331	31,183	41,107
	Total	79,128	84,470	98,467	1,00,480
E. Miscellaneous	1. Akkari	50	122	808	294
	2. Opium	101	2	2	2
	Total	151	124	810	296
	Total Revenue	2,77,603	2,71,233	2,66,777	2,73,180

EXCISE—*contd.*

1915-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
510	2	3,359	880	311	145
1,48,997	1,53,632	1,33,007	1,32,590	1,34,540	1,18,598
35,505	45,473	46,813	47,309	43,900	41,773
1,74,502	1,86,003	1,80,322	2,50,299	2,70,530	1,79,379
10,891	...	...	...	...	...
7,573	8,812	13,331	16,172	26,550	24,917
28,310	25,870	27,712	27,942	27,924	26,343
44,123	41,948	41,337	45,431	52,974	51,792
69,721	74,707	62,573	66,501	98,782	98,545
48,514	39,274	39,382	39,203	64,321	77,073
1,18,745	1,14,091	1,02,403	1,00,070	1,33,238	1,76,645
294	132	126	79	133	179
...	...	...	148	6	248
204	132	136	224	123	420
1,20,100	1,47,986	1,73,313	1,61,417	1,57,647	1,07,643

TABLE XXV—STAMPS

Sale-proceeds.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	92,345	89,904	79,819	60,508	87,543
2. Non-Judicial Stamps	41,807	41,403	38,226	38,977	37,160
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps	4,350	3,740	4,090	2,100	....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Receipt	840	820	440	340	800
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels	98,300	97,200	93,500	88,900	94,500
(5) Share transfer and other non-impressed Stamps	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,34,289	1,29,357	1,08,917	1,00,515	1,01,908

Sale-proceeds.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	31,031	44,902	99,376	73,791	73,637
2. Non-Judicial Stamps	29,031	41,420	43,408	47,650	47,872
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps	....	....	....	....	....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Receipt	340	820	391	730	720
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels	29,031	40,580	42,312	46,290	47,242
(5) Share transfer and other non-impressed Stamps	....	0	....	20	0
Total	1,01,442	1,06,412	1,12,779	1,19,553	1,21,619

TABLE XXV—STAMPS—*contd.*

Sub-heads.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	78,465	77,889	80,950	80,100	81,682
2. Non-Judicial Stamps ..	17,840	40,004	50,306	61,792	—
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Affidavits & other Stamps ..	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Bill of Exchange or Drafts ..	1,388	1,400	1,013	1,864	2,318
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels ..	40,200	17,001	18,488	10,610	31,308
(5) Stamps Issued, and are also Impressed Stamps ..	—	2	130	—	—
Total ..	1,21,275	1,50,903	1,51,139	1,52,866	1,44,297

Sub-heads.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	77,721	1,04,097	1,02,600	1,03,017	1,00,000	5,47,225
2. Non-Judicial Stamps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Affidavits Revenue Stamps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Bill of Exchange or Drafts ..	1,774	2,344	3,775	3,078	3,309	18,220
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels ..	50,200	45,774	44,440	41,789	41,332	1,81,391
(5) Stamps Issued, and are also Impressed Stamps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,00,721	1,49,215	1,46,440	1,48,806	1,44,641	5,47,225

TABLE XXVI-A—

Year.				Part I—Salaries.		Part II—Companies.	
				Amount.	Net collections.	Amount.	Net collections.
					Rs.		Rs.
1895-96	..	..	..	12	190	..	..
1896-97	..	..	..	20	204	..	..
1897-98	..	..	..	15	202	..	..
1898-99	..	..	..	15	193	..	..
1899-1900	..	..	..	14	200	..	..
1900-01	..	..	..	14	200	..	..
1901-02	..	..	..	12	198	..	..
1902-03	..	..	..	15	222	..	12
1903-04	..	..	..	9	72	..	..
1904-05	..	..	..	9	46	..	..
1905-06	..	..	..	2	43	..	..
1906-07	..	..	..	2	53	..	..
1907-08	..	..	..	2	80	..	..
1908-09	..	..	..	6	140	..	..
1909-10	..	..	..	6	142	..	..
1910-11	..	..	..	6	155	..	..
1911-12	..	..	..	1	80	..	..
1912-13	..	..	..	1	100	..	..
1913-14	..	..	..	1	122	..	..
1914-15	..	..	..	6	171	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	6	150	..	..
1916-17*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1917-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918-19	..	..	..	17	217	..	..
1919-20	..	..	..	12	253	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	9	156	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	8	170	..	..

INCOME TAX

Part III—Description.		Part IV—Other Sources.		Total.	
Assessments.	Net collections.	Assessments.	Net collections.	Assessments.	Net collections.
			Rs.		Rs.
—	—	2,323	44,800	2,323	44,800
—	—	2,346	42,224	2,346	42,224
—	—	1,775	19,249	1,775	19,249
—	—	1,894	22,103	1,894	22,103
—	—	2,514	23,988	2,514	23,988
—	—	2,875	29,542	2,875	29,542
—	—	2,700	24,120	2,700	24,120
—	—	2,052	28,672	2,052	28,672
—	—	1,083	10,950	1,083	10,950
—	—	1,399	44,007	1,399	44,007
—	—	1,041	27,249	1,041	27,249
—	—	1,000	27,880	1,000	27,880
—	—	952	23,100	952	23,100
—	—	917	22,844	917	22,844
—	—	855	21,717	855	21,717
—	—	800	23,722	800	23,722
—	—	822	26,349	822	26,349
—	—	812	20,224	812	20,224
—	—	902	21,722	902	21,722
—	—	804	21,246	804	21,246
—	—	847	23,400	847	23,400
—	—	829	20,014	829	20,014
—	—	1,209	42,988	1,209	42,988
—	—	1,216	20,086	1,216	20,086
—	—	899	71,992	899	71,992
—	—	754	79,997	754	79,997
—	—	727	26,711	727	26,711

* Details about Larkana town for year 1918-17 are not included as they are not available.

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salaries, pensions, etc., and interest on account of the directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General, Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME TAX CLASSIFICATION

year.	Income of Rs. 500—1,000.		Income of Rs. 1,000—5,000.	
	Assessment.	Net collections.	Assessment.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1903-04	..	1,847	21,015	430
1904-05	..	1,907	23,309	447
1905-06	..	2,020	24,085	484
1906-07	..	2,077	23,801	607
1907-1908	..	2,102	24,184	613
1908-09	..	1,877	22,720	647
1909-10	..	1,916	21,843	620
1910-11	..	2,609	22,770	661
1911-12	657
1912-13	700
1913-14	665
1914-15	688
1915-16	690
1916-17	625
1917-18	625
1918-19	270
1919-20
1920-21
1921-22

Note:—Details about Lakshmi for the year 1916-17

OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV

Incomes of Rs. 1,000—2,000		Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000		Total	
Assesses.	Net million- lunas.	Assesses.	Net million- lunas.	Assesses.	Net million- lunas.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
139	1,294	110	8,783	2,529	11,887
155	1,119	107	8,486	2,486	11,325
167	1,043	118	8,301	2,379	11,248
184	7,077	125	8,443	2,364	11,205
167	6,321	123	10,422	2,815	11,799
180	7,287	162	13,207	3,475	14,502
178	6,572	169	11,178	2,598	11,180
231	6,810	186	11,968	2,955	11,513
207	8,108	171	11,378	1,855	11,596
228	6,891	229	16,345	1,209	14,507
204	8,029	178	11,814	1,844	17,588
214	8,125	187	16,128	1,868	17,886
208	7,354	175	11,867	883	11,180
184	6,807	165	11,227	847	11,884
194	7,281	141	11,401	855	12,717
172	6,387	183	10,414	880	13,745
167	5,891	115	8,466	822	11,910
168	6,412	122	14,328	818	11,558
176	6,346	123	10,990	801	11,732
190	1,437	121	10,815	805	12,196
189	1,813	126	11,107	847	11,013
202	7,284	187	10,380	829	11,014
271	10,806	317	24,191	1,283	13,889
421	12,812	615	39,025	1,310	15,194
80	1,468	808	40,471	993	12,937
—	—	764	79,907	754	78,005
—	—	717	68,711	777	68,711

are not included as they are not available

TABLE XXVII A—DISTRICT

Particulars.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>				
Portionals Rates	1,33,812	1,35,489	3,14,280	1,59,165
Education	11,040	10,340	27,067	1,537
Medical	1,610	2,001	994	1,817
Scientific and other Minor Departments	—	—	—	134
Civil Works	203	855	890	8,219
Contributions	20,209	12,103	11,740	74,959
Funds	2,700	2,400	1,215	643
Miscellaneous	8,790	8,791	7,062	3,673
Total	1,85,464	1,82,989	1,88,031	2,19,218
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration	5,522	5,754	6,398	8,002
Education	27,414	26,405	71,458	25,120
Medical	2,594	3,003	5,493	17,108
Scientific and other Minor Departments	211	159	134	1,730
Civil Works	1,19,619	1,04,165	93,492	98,175
Contributions	16,499	15,740	15,881	16,898
Miscellaneous	2,921	1,878	2,714	7,974
Total	1,85,079	1,88,094	1,96,131	1,97,809

LOCAL BOARD

1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,56,092	1,48,827	1,44,549	1,56,651	1,39,122	1,73,197
1,561	1,663	1,389	4,144	4,326	1,543
674	923	46	945	112	123
332	617	827	1,770	2,966	2,704
5,791	11,330	14,223	10,290	19,335	21,244
67,837	69,830	1,01,547	1,65,372	1,66,944	1,12,946
467	2,146	2,416	1,787	826	266
719	1,670	4,249	1,036	2,373	1,076
1,26,152	2,59,786	2,76,964	2,81,299	2,77,203	3,13,611
8,332	7,101	7,676	7,109	6,728	7,808
66,591	76,323	61,869	60,041	60,796	1,02,912
17,344	26,969	19,211	20,571	18,424	17,239
1,977	1,661	1,478	9,969	2,672	2,117
96,311	1,29,112	1,61,166	1,63,022	1,63,251	1,22,067
16,763	12,289	12,602	8,106	19,916	11,627
7,389	11,464	11,112	12,616	10,360	9,667
2,06,172	2,54,179	2,12,854	2,10,966	2,04,501	2,74,667

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT

Particulars.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>				
Provincial Rates	1,68,210	1,68,210	1,68,800	1,66,740
Education	1,088	4,201	7,122	812
Medical	108	898	92	200
Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	1,222	989	693	820
Civil Works	22,012	21,090	23,519	29,291
Contributions	1,19,016	1,29,647	1,05,345	1,27,347
Funds	800	51	124	478
Miscellaneous	2,221	1,321	880	1,004
Total	2,10,570	2,25,151	2,20,151	2,40,641
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration	7,600	8,468	2,473	2,367
Education	1,12,978	1,14,187	1,20,388	1,30,363
Medical	18,798	21,463	17,761	24,308
Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	6,107	6,290	7,102	8,976
Civil Works	1,28,112	1,51,522	1,76,765	1,80,643
Contributions	12,889	18,000	17,829	12,994
Miscellaneous	5,120	2,898	3,615	6,119
Total	2,90,507	3,25,126	3,55,440	3,66,970

* This sum.

† This sum.

LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1914-17.	1915-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,47,402	1,33,397	1,32,279	1,20,090	90,721	2,64,960
721	1,223	903	2,031	2,780	*12,311
313	226	149	101	105	218
1,228	1,255	1,017	2,367	2,013	1,410
14,553	11,981	10,326	90,395	3,293	18,789
1,40,899	2,27,628	2,79,095	2,92,143	1,40,010	3,39,632
216	—1,674	1,073	—8,168	2,318	—
2,390	239	391	17,978	4,377	9,000
1,64,542	2,14,915	2,56,392	3,02,977	2,47,719	3,62,290
5,241	5,157	3,644	7,707	10,170	12,132
1,23,213	1,26,954	1,36,343	2,32,697	2,68,699	2,89,493
22,417	21,772	22,798	29,449	23,823	20,832
7,443	3,369	5,143	12,323	8,077	10,436
1,31,608	2,03,733	2,50,203	2,34,344	1,72,321	1,67,208
19,518	16,779	11,781	11,311	11,127	10,854
1,991	14,7347	3,667	8,087	2,459	3,791
2,31,502	2,15,274	2,69,799	2,30,200	2,08,695	2,24,614

Includes refunds of Rs. 21,444.

Includes an amount of Rs. 12,206 spent on purchase of war bonds.

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.		1906-06	1906-07.	1907-08	1908-09.	1909-1909.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>						
District Local Board		62,593	17,810	28,616	60,333	51,704
Taluka Local Board, Mirakhan.		....	....	....	....	....
Do.	Bandera	11,819	9,829	9,939	10,769	9,900
Do.	Larkana	10,829	10,845	11,345	15,810	13,317
Do.	Kanjar	11,117	15,029	10,400	9,188	12,184
Do.	Talchara	10,133	12,139	9,000	11,007	9,188
Do.	Warah	7,306	10,837	9,000	7,869	6,577
Do.	Mohar	9,940	11,097	10,717	7,439	9,908
Do.	Kakar	9,799	10,097	9,898	9,259	6,884
Do.	Dadu	10,209	9,717	9,304	7,939	8,104
Do.	Johi	8,827	2,210	8,439	5,016	9,129
Do.	Schwan	7,678	1,100	2,000	8,096	811
Total		1,60,583	1,11,940	1,31,327	1,40,111	1,20,379
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board		80,028	81,023	81,482	27,560	25,111
Taluka Local Board, Mirakhan.		....	....	....	....	....
Do.	Bandera	11,718	14,009	16,519	11,843	8,221
Do.	Larkana	18,981	21,779	10,980	18,029	11,479
Do.	Kanjar	17,876	11,229	9,025	10,285	7,918
Do.	Talchara	11,272	11,097	8,798	12,500	8,237
Do.	Warah	10,972	10,101	5,571	12,161	2,000
Do.	Mohar	12,229	9,522	9,519	10,505	6,016
Do.	Kakar	7,694	9,465	6,771	14,188	8,529
Do.	Dadu	5,678	7,812	10,107	8,089	6,110
Do.	Johi	8,880	2,441	5,211	7,118	2,239
Do.	Schwan	8,115	1,999	6,029	10,781	2,000
Total		1,72,681	1,31,090	1,46,012	1,39,042	1,27,728

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

1905-01.	1906-02.	1907-03.	1908-04.	1909-05.	1910-06.	1911-07.	1912-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21,700	22,813	1,25,657	1,19,021	2,12,164	1,72,116	1,50,541	2,12,894
....
8,727	10,216	5,222	6,412	8,153	8,929	5,291	7,710
11,141	12,210	10,190	11,302	12,064	10,081	10,487	8,823
11,107	10,000	9,482	11,701	11,261	11,878	8,003	8,942
11,078	9,029	8,241	7,257	8,391	8,617	8,842	7,279
11,500	11,017	9,044	9,399	7,105	9,440	8,279	8,220
12,710	11,312	8,060	8,900	12,102	10,600	10,000	9,341
8,774	8,311	7,349	8,829	8,730	9,431	8,102	1,275
4,14	4,841	3,824	4,075	3,081	4,817	4,236	1,129
3,215	3,008	3,044	1,875	4,301	2,784	4,764	2,550
8,222	9,147	8,050	5,760	5,479	5,818	4,175	—708
1,45,429	1,10,414	1,67,179	1,92,204	1,96,023	1,78,719	1,59,902	2,59,793
44,612	12,307	10,687	1,20,332	1,17,335	1,14,398	1,10,340	1,95,894
....
7,844	7,244	2,908	8,720	9,408	8,012	3,909	9,455
10,664	12,194	18,511	14,077	11,559	7,579	4,187	10,276
7,473	14,653	11,918	10,273	10,097	7,091	5,131	10,990
9,256	11,536	10,053	7,908	8,687	6,160	8,401	7,476
8,222	8,905	9,423	7,612	4,977	3,843	3,368	8,871
8,052	10,430	17,042	6,477	7,320	7,917	8,412	12,119
8,318	7,727	3,882	6,035	5,128	4,866	4,607	5,407
1,778	3,029	1,482	6,142	6,091	3,368	2,901	4,192
1,826	2,702	2,903	4,021	4,913	1,281	1,805	2,161
8,250	4,300	3,317	4,910	4,018	2,119	3,072	4,022
1,79,285	95,329	2,52,679	1,86,091	1,95,431	1,87,899	2,06,471	2,58,179

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.		1909-10.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue.						
District Local Board ..		2,12,404	2,13,010	2,07,659	2,28,620	2,65,987
Taluka Local Board, Mirajkote ..		....	....	....	....	....
Do, Hatodan ..		6,611	5,393	6,696	4,800	5,312
Do, Lucknow ..		9,791	10,661	10,773	8,993	9,141
Do, Kumbhar ..		9,142	10,667	10,660	12,777	12,151
Do, Lalidote ..		8,102	4,601	6,610	8,620	8,798
Do, Warah ..		6,659	6,716	6,610	6,663	6,622
Do, Mohar ..		11,157	11,764	11,334	12,943	14,161
Do, Kakar ..		5,319	4,701	6,072	6,723	5,800
Do, Bada ..		3,261	4,816	6,610	4,812	4,777
Do, Jod ..		3,265	3,845	1,421	4,673	5,347
Do, Sehwad ..		2,829	3,639	3,704	3,620	4,555
Total ..		2,76,689	2,81,260	2,77,900	3,16,011	3,16,217
Expenditure.						
District Local Board ..		2,52,997	2,44,363	2,77,513	2,68,240	2,58,794
Taluka Local Board, Mirajkote ..		....	....	....	....	....
Do, Hatodan ..		6,695	5,311	6,571	4,616	5,133
Do, Lucknow ..		12,361	9,364	9,662	7,871	8,711
Do, Kumbhar ..		10,716	10,416	10,720	9,192	9,700
Do, Lalidote ..		8,272	6,321	6,561	6,320	7,462
Do, Warah ..		5,600	7,141	6,710	6,662	6,660
Do, Mohar ..		14,156	12,775	10,636	10,694	10,429
Do, Kakar ..		6,669	5,307	6,660	5,451	5,227
Do, Bada ..		4,219	2,667	1,701	3,851	3,801
Do, Jod ..		4,170	2,800	6,872	1,461	3,006
Do, Sehwad ..		3,521	4,080	2,730	6,442	4,102
Total ..		3,13,554	3,10,660	2,98,601	2,74,087	2,60,507

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*conold.*

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,08,555	1,78,354	2,51,577	2,39,373	2,31,999	2,79,051	3,42,144	3,05,755	3,74,823
5,169	5,212	6,898	8,166	8,724	9,903	4,999	5,894	7,222
5,214	3,652	7,191	6,295	4,459	5,189	4,222	4,823	1,931
9,327	6,522	9,891	6,464	6,899	7,892	10,091	9,493	19,344
9,166	6,219	11,664	7,419	9,455	9,431	9,436	8,773	12,323
8,997	8,165	8,125	8,156	7,729	9,994	7,993	7,022	9,992
7,294	7,491	8,472	7,118	7,793	8,247	8,479	12,799	7,999
9,214	9,594	12,999	11,557	11,597	10,234	8,472	1,379	9,679
1,992	2,774	7,091	6,892	8,999	1,999	2,799	1,799	3,619
2,494	2,194	2,314	4,341	7,441	8,794	2,324	5,022	4,622
2,999	2,999	4,399	2,999	2,999	2,979	3,999	3,772	829
2,165	2,394	2,999	2,999	2,611	2,447	—741	1,129	2,166
8,33,191	8,36,111	8,69,998	8,69,998	8,14,045	1,36,992	5,02,307	4,47,749	6,42,699
2,56,299	2,99,827	3,95,145	3,00,199	3,17,911	3,09,179	4,80,291	4,35,599	4,82,979
5,499	6,314	6,577	6,999	6,991	9,574	3,992	3,149	3,321
5,214	6,971	6,109	5,792	6,943	7,899	1,942	3,295	4,172
9,927	10,111	10,299	7,093	9,199	10,797	7,842	9,996	7,322
9,199	8,299	13,117	7,793	13,023	9,292	8,993	9,092	1,627
8,997	8,779	9,949	7,727	10,999	10,349	7,729	6,943	8,816
7,291	9,992	8,321	7,394	11,371	8,237	5,997	5,992	3,422
9,213	9,999	9,749	10,542	17,992	6,299	5,129	6,029	4,499
1,922	9,229	5,999	7,199	9,925	4,993	7,299	4,399	3,799
3,994	5,272	6,992	3,673	9,391	9,794	5,944	4,397	1,413
2,999	3,644	2,717	2,999	4,199	3,879	1,817	7,329	1,992
2,169	2,995	2,262	3,197	3,171	3,447	3,993	7,741	1,793
10,312	1,18,169	1,65,879	1,33,299	1,16,271	1,19,799	1,25,399	1,06,982	1,24,914

TABLE XXVIII—

Year in which completed	Names of municipalities.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894	Duhok	Receipts	5,605	5,000	5,705	5,212	4,790
		Expenditure	4,502	4,068	5,479	5,002	4,979
1895	Kaniak	Receipts	10,745	10,217	10,411	12,000	12,000
		Expenditure	12,950	11,843	10,700	12,700	10,000
1896	Larkana	Receipts	16,645	11,922	10,100	12,000	12,000
		Expenditure	15,091	14,317	10,549	17,200	10,000
1897	Machhi	Receipts	9,272	8,079	9,500	10,170	10,171
		Expenditure	8,710	8,001	8,660	12,200	10,000
1898	Sohawal	Receipts	12,507	13,251	14,010	14,200	13,170
		Expenditure	12,712	14,800	14,570	15,010	15,000

Year in which completed	Names of municipalities.		1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894	Duhok	Receipts	4,400	5,000	5,100	6,100	5,000
		Expenditure	2,810	6,110	5,404	5,400	5,475
1895	Kaniak	Receipts	11,107	11,410	12,600	10,100	10,710
		Expenditure	12,814	11,100	11,251	10,000	10,000
1896	Larkana	Receipts	16,000	15,000	14,700	16,000	16,000
		Expenditure	16,700	15,000	15,200	17,100	16,000
1897	Machhi	Receipts	10,000	11,270	10,700	11,700	12,000
		Expenditure	10,000	10,100	10,000	11,000	11,000
1898	Sohawal	Receipts	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
		Expenditure	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

MUNICIPALITIES.

1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,329	5,357	5,919	5,915	6,294	6,379	6,607	6,604
5,345	5,363	5,912	5,919	7,229	6,112	6,221	6,237
11,790	10,395	10,390	11,777	18,492	20,099	21,711	21,973
10,710	10,127	21,831	18,098	16,321	21,119	19,899	20,559
13,401	20,655	21,037	21,919	21,221	23,099	24,129	24,899
22,599	20,599	21,919	27,919	27,291	27,999	28,729	29,197
12,449	12,399	12,707	14,119	14,229	14,999	15,999	16,999
13,591	13,591	16,099	15,491	16,079	16,224	16,999	17,999
11,299	14,494	13,754	14,121	14,992	15,494	16,992	16,121
14,267	14,714	14,994	17,711	16,494	16,991	17,555	18,492

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,499	10,292	9,891	5,294	7,294	15,325	17,717	9,199
4,991	5,991	10,147	5,923	7,297	11,997	10,479	10,871
29,892	31,871	31,792	30,479	37,279	44,639	51,897	60,542
11,927	27,373	27,849	27,297	32,971	29,999	39,199	39,921
29,999	79,319	89,492	75,371	72,842	1,25,999	1,14,495	1,25,247
70,429	81,391	79,319	69,671	72,229	1,23,019	1,09,791	1,27,923
39,719	29,979	39,971	31,899	24,711	44,373	31,123	44,799
25,891	25,991	39,739	25,297	29,879	39,911	44,791	59,911
9,219	17,923	17,997	17,247	16,229	22,913	35,299	22,199
14,191	17,971	18,291	19,421	19,194	29,492	39,919	21,299

TABLE XXIX.—A—EDUCATION : PROPORTION

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
1. Mirakhas	Hindu	4,000	2,220	1,820
	Musliman	40,103	22,115	17,988
	All religions	44,103	24,335	19,818
2. Batadere	Hindu	11,001	6,172	5,331
	Musliman	40,745	22,703	17,932
	All religions	51,747	28,875	23,497
3. Larkana	Hindu	18,457	10,383	8,174
	Musliman	50,982	28,494	22,518
	All religions	69,439	38,887	31,001
4. Kandhar	Hindu	10,779	5,933	4,826
	Musliman	68,638	36,833	29,745
	All religions	79,417	42,766	34,571
5. Labdaria	Hindu	11,489	6,451	5,038
	Musliman	57,904	31,829	26,179
	All religions	69,393	38,280	30,329
6. Warah	Hindu	7,813	4,354	3,483
	Musliman	59,312	32,918	26,494
	All religions	67,125	37,272	30,092
7. Mehar	Hindu	7,814	4,204	3,560
	Musliman	40,008	22,006	18,712
	All religions	47,822	26,210	21,612
8. Kakar	Hindu	6,210	3,358	2,852
	Musliman	27,062	14,052	10,030
	All religions	33,272	17,410	13,787
9. Dula	Hindu	6,685	3,121	2,654
	Musliman	40,179	22,054	17,038
	All religions	46,864	25,175	20,008
10. Johi	Hindu	5,053	2,703	2,349
	Musliman	26,750	14,540	12,216
	All religions	31,803	17,243	14,000
11. Behwan	Hindu	9,140	4,118	5,022
	Musliman	35,184	19,388	14,700
	All religions	44,324	23,506	18,821
Larkana District Total	Hindu	97,132	50,007	44,125
	Musliman	499,353	272,001	227,082
	All religions	596,485	322,008	266,743

OF LITERATES 1921 (Census).

Literates.			Percentage of literate to total population.		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
205	210	3	7	13	0.2
202	241	29	1	1	0.2
663	693	29	1	2	0.4
1,131	1,340	83	12	22	2
487	462	35	1	2	0.2
1,322	1,803	110	4	0	1
3,424	3,104	200	16	31	3
1,142	1,017	125	2	3	0.5
1,624	4,227	207	0	10	1
1,885	1,708	87	17	30	2
845	705	109	1	2	0.3
2,739	2,542	197	4	0	0.5
1,000	1,515	31	10	24	1
702	703	39	1	2	0.2
2,359	2,240	113	3	6	0.4
1,067	1,020	67	14	23	2
990	500	120	1	2	0.5
1,775	1,589	182	3	5	0.5
1,169	1,123	35	15	26	1
615	565	53	1	2	0.3
1,790	1,932	88	5	6	0.3
1,573	1,302	71	22	30	3
642	575	67	2	6	0.4
2,021	1,883	138	3	4	1
1,048	966	82	19	30	3
471	440	31	1	2	0.2
1,320	1,420	110	3	6	0.6
757	648	100	11	24	5
327	305	32	1	2	0.2
1,169	1,017	152	4	6	4
1,425	1,214	221	18	29	5
469	433	50	1	2	0.4
1,931	1,632	279	5	7	1
16,163	14,393	1,069	16	27	2
5,746	5,023	713	1	2	0.2
22,422	20,003	1,810	4	6	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-100.
A.—Institutions.						
1. Secondary Schools	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	{	Male	..	..
					Female	..
Middle Schools	Institutions	2	3	2	2	2
		Pupils	{	Male	168	221
					Female	..
Total Secondary Schools	Institutions	3	3	2	2	2
		Pupils	{	Male	168	221
					Female	..
2. Primary Schools (or) Local Board	Institutions	80	79	89	80	82
		Pupils	{	Male	5,231	5,106
					Female	2	2
(A) Unaided	Institutions	7	7	2	9	8
		Pupils	{	Male	852	779
					Female	37	24
(B) Aided	Institutions	1	1	6	2	2
		Pupils	{	Male	31	31
					Female	..	16
(C) Unaided	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	{	Male	..	..
					Female	..
(C) Endowment	Institutions	303	270	229	226	224
		Pupils	{	Male	7,862	7,682
					Female	1,365	1,312
Total Primary Schools	Institutions	414	349	344	336	334
		Pupils	{	Male	13,079	11,814
					Female	1,994	1,944
3. Technical and other special Schools	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	{	Male	..	..
					Female	..
Total Pupils	Institutions	807	697	667	628	629
		Pupils	{	Male	17,280	15,534
					Female	1,394	1,319
Total		18,260	16,478	17,407	16,557	16,661

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS

1899-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
0	7	7	2	0	7	7	7
300	301	430	301	400	400	314	324
0	7	7	7	0	7	7	7
300	301	430	301	400	400	314	324
0	0	0	122	111	111	100	115
3,312	3,000	3,017	4,775	5,511	5,000	4,300	4,354
1	1		0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
950	931	910	1,001	1,117	1,124	1,114	1,100
70	00						
2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
41	70	72	100	27	21	17	20
			17				
						1	1
						100	50
211	220	190	201	220	202	211	214
3,170	3,000	3,007	3,775	5,574	5,000	4,314	4,300
1,200	1,125	1,102	1,217	140	1,002	1,007	1,105
001	200	200	222	200	002	200	200
8,604	9,700	9,872	11,275	11,827	13,220	13,811	13,000
1,021	1,000	1,102	1,022	220	1,000	1,000	1,221
					(1)	(1)	(2)
					(14)	(04)	(01)
300	300	200	300	200	400	000	300
10,527	10,270	10,200	11,779	15,111	11,217	12,020	10,000
1,027	1,194	1,100	1,025	220	1,000	1,000	1,271
11,550	11,464	11,518	12,801	15,319	15,800 (54)	13,002 (00)	11,901 (01)

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Type of Institutions.		1885-86.	1902-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
A.—Institutions.						
1. Advanced	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
2. Primary Elementary	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
3. Total Private	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	Institutions	..	457	347	303	324
	Pupils	..	11,568	12,521	10,328	10,753
	Female	..	1,594	1,911	1,339	1,321
Total		..	13,290	13,478	12,067	12,757
B.—Percentage of pupils.						
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.		..	..	..	..	..
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.		..	..	..	..	..
3. Number of Mohammedan pupils		..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedan population of school-going age.		..	..	..	..	..

OF INSTITUTIONS SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1898-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
.....	7	7	7	21	29	24
.....	18	43	34	204	253	297
.....	8	4	30	47	34
.....	575	229	225	121	187	150
.....	2,302	5,767	6,571	1,224 + 43 + 752	2,686	1,513 + 45 + 960
.....	703	664	567	606	467	320
.....	520	225	209	108	290	220
.....	2,500	5,728	6,564	2,851	2,303	2,186
.....	703	686	594	434	314	254
.....	2,284	2,898	5,170	2,732	2,049	2,008
.....
909	903	924	974	918	603	822	823
19,632	19,370	13,906	14,537	17,086	16,527	16,360	16,104
1,281	1,304	1,687	1,000	919	2,109	2,002	1,902
.....
11,256	11,604	11,772	16,227	18,814	18,906 (54)	18,413 (60)	12,906 (91)
.....
.....	24' 8	27' 3	27' 8	31' 1	30' 8	30' 3
.....	4' 6	4' 1	4' 6	4' 6	4' 8	4' 2
.....	41,692	9,640	14,378	16,989	31,148	9,673
.....	14' 2	10' 8	10' 8	11' 0	12' 2	11' 0

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Name of Institutions			1906-07	1907-08	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
A.—Institutions.							
1. Secondary Schools	High Schools	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	..	..	..	..	..
Middle (English) Schools	..	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	..	..	..	..	..
Total Secondary Schools	..	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	..	..	..	..	..
2. Primary Schools (a) Local Board	..	Institutions	148	165	167	172	181
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	78	77	79	84	104
(b) Municipal	..	Institutions	9	9	9	9	10
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	2	2	1	..	4
(c) Aided	..	Institutions	2	2	2	2	2
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	115	122	118	128	125
(d) Unaided	..	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Indigenous	..	Institutions	231	227	204	227	189
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	1,083	1,234	1,043	1,485	996
Total Primary Schools	..	Institutions	285	301	284	410	290
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	4,290	4,428	4,238	4,694	4,280
B. Technical and other special schools	..	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	..	..	..	..	..
Total Pupils	..	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	4,290	4,428	4,238	4,694	4,280
Total			14,612	14,970	15,807	17,221	14,250

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.			1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	
<i>A.—Institutions—number.</i>								
1. Advanced	Institutions		25	2	12	31	18	
		Pupils	Male	181	18	88	284	123
			Female	31	..	104	38	..
2. Private	Institutions		138	216	231	332	423	
		Pupils	Male	1,171	3,273	3,141	7,181	8,204
			Female	1,027	701	875	828	1,354
3. Total Private	Institutions		138	216	231	332	423	
		Pupils	Male	1,171	3,273	3,141	7,181	8,204
			Female	1,027	701	875	828	1,354
Total			2,987	3,500	3,507	5,104	5,913	
Grand Total	Institutions		835	632	825	963	671	
		Pupils	Male	16,050	17,284	17,375	34,115	37,528
			Female	7,038	6,203	7,079	7,898	9,156
Total			18,108	19,488	19,504	39,113	46,684	
<i>B.—Percentage of pupils.</i>								
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school going age.			80.2	82.6	81.3	84.2	86.4	
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school going age.			4.2	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.7	
3. Number of Mohammedan pupils			11,161	13,373	15,302	16,398	22,258	
Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedan population of school going age.			14.8	15.9	13.2	16.2	16.2	

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
10	53	33	11	11	22	19	14	17
145	290	211	88	147	451	215	221	184
4	54	49	99	63	10	65	49	2
276 + 48	219 + 83	248 + 28	215	217	187	232	211	81
2,878 + 931	2,048 + 246	2,267 + 211	2,610	2,348	5,799	2,161	2,218	683
1,912 + 110	1,002 + 95	891 + 93	1,868	702	677	712	722	893
327	808	894	708	259	290	234	232	101
2,887	2,795	2,959	3,016	2,794	2,616	2,149	2,629	792
1,129	1,151	1,360	1,104	615	567	802	714	312
4,019	3,943	3,896	4,111	3,898	5,796	3,234	3,183	1,799
239	889	882	612	271	611	894	750	557
17,901	17,486	18,922	19,552	19,369	19,392	22,993	22,411	19,299
2,471	3,391	2,371	1,521	1,247	2,099	2,993	2,351	1,826
20,449	19,977	19,301	19,691	19,888	21,392	25,986	24,761	19,888
91'0	20'0	22'0	20'4	20'2	25'2	32'2	31'0	28'2
5'1	3'0	3'2	2'4	2'5	3'3	11'0	11'3	8'2
12,551	12,776	12,921	11,886	10,617	11,039	19,073	17,882	12,312
18'0	15'2	14'3	12'8	12'8	16'0	22'2	21'1	11'0

Note.—The High School at Larkana was re-established in the year 1919-20 hence previous figures are not shown.

TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
AND SCHOLARS THEREIN—1921-22.

Class of Institution.	Under the management of Government.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by the District or Municipal Board.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Middle Schools (Public)	4	279	4	213
Primary Schools	...	...	321	12,034
Total	4	279	324	12,317

Class of Institution.	Under private management.				Total.	
	Aided by Government or District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Middle Schools (English)	4	223	..	..	4	223
Primary Schools ..	132	4,903	..	..	132	18,044
Total	136	5,126	..	..	136	18,267

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Name of Institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22.			
	Provincial Funds.	Distric Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Post.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts College	—	—	—	—
Professional Colleges	—	—	—	—
High Schools	29,510	—	—	3,600
Madia School (English)	12,733	8,200	7,500	9,652
Middle Schools (Vernacular)	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	2,41,300	25,000	19,207	5,372
Training Schools	—	—	—	—
Technical and other Special Schools	71,187	—	—	—
Total	3,24,629	33,200	26,707	17,974
Scholarships	9,907	5,740	100	—
Miscellaneous	—	3,000	123	410
Grand Total	3,34,536	41,940	27,827	18,384

Name of Institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22—contd.			Grand Total.
	Revenue of Native States.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts College	—	—	—	—
Professional Colleges	—	—	—	—
High Schools	—	—	—	—
Madia School (English)	—	1,467	70	1,537
Middle Schools (Vernacular)	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	—	7,000	22,340	29,340
Training Schools	—	—	—	—
Technical and other Special Schools	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8,467	22,410	30,877
Scholarships	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	100	127	227
Grand Total	—	8,567	22,537	31,104

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1903	826,000	14,823	21.29	13,340	21.24
1904		15,222	22.19	13,009	20.12
1905		15,433	20.05	13,023	21.00
1906		15,498	19.00	13,228	21.00
1907		15,132	18.95	13,500	22.77
1908		14,930	22.18	12,103	18.52
1909		15,304	20.42	12,801	21.00
1910		16,796	22.55	14,544	22.17
1911		15,205	22.02	10,040	15.11
1912		17,001	20.33	14,006	21.20
1913	840,879	16,194	21.60	13,169	21.00
1914		16,204	21.60	13,006	20.64
1915		17,135	25.30	14,995	24.13
1916		16,009	25.59	14,123	21.07
1917		14,114	21.02	14,448	22.44
1918		2,109	18.02	47,000	75.17
1919		10,886	10.05	12,778	10.04
1920		11,579	17.00	12,370	10.78
1921		14,865	21.24	9,303	10.00
1922		12,162	22.01	7,221	12.00

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Deaths from

Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Brain Disorders.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	Other causes.
5	612	23	54,511	70	0	224	327
1	0	11	10,134	32	0	121	446
23		10	22,967	25	33	119	126
36	240	40	18,000	30	34	234	224
47	0	24	11,737	57	31	252	143
19	0	22	11,391	15	31	223	454
6	290	18	14,303	26	18	215	576
31	749	119	22,040	31	15	220	123
1	0	47	9,915	30	13	256	104
1	650	100	22,340	34	30	231	410
30	14	35	71,366	15	23	273	522
1	0	10	12,408	21	59	304	150
38	0	0	11,021	45	79	256	120
6	7	0	23,214	22	28	184	100
1	85	8	20,477	16	23	199	305
103	0	0	18,549	25	10	231	306
2	308	60	11,297	14	300	140	410
0	0	399	11,111	16	205	119	151
0	1	0	9,379	24	250	169	492
0	0	1	9,432	23	118	181	400

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Towns or towns.	Births.			Deaths.	
	Population under registration.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
Towns.					
Bahadur	66,662	1,132	24'91	669	12'08
Larkana	61,166	1,337	18'78	666	14'00
Mirskhan	44,163	881	22'21	483	13'18
Kambar	77,446	1,616	18'36	739	9'59
Lahori	66,764	1,321	25'03	706	10'51
Wach	66,179	1,137	19'54	633	9'44
Mohar	64,680	1,674	19'71	617	9'51
Kidar	58,601	1,310	20'44	583	15'40
Dafa	45,663	1,009	20'46	314	13'00
Jahi	33,079	981	21'22	347	12'00
Sahwan	36,310	789	21'53	308	13'70
Youns .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratodera	3,561	203	26'43	139	21'06
Larkana	17,796	225	27'06	661	26'21
Kambar	7,613	111	14'66	66	10'90
Sahwan	4,023	71	18'08	66	26'12
	397,367	13,163	22'04	7,223	12'06

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Deaths per 1,000 from

Place	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Lower respiratory.	Respiratory diphtheria.	Influenza.	All other causes.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	912	2	2	12	22
3	—	—	922	2	4	15	19
4	—	—	479	—	2	11	4
5	—	—	729	—	2	18	19
6	—	—	646	2	5	22	17
7	—	—	602	2	4	23	14
8	—	—	607	—	2	16	18
9	—	—	666	10	19	9	24
10	—	—	472	1	6	21	14
11	—	—	414	1	4	6	21
12	—	—	929	1	24	11	48
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	104	2	9	2	5
15	—	1	344	19	21	7	330
16	—	—	78	4	21	1	4
17	—	—	28	4	27	9	34
18	—	1	8,122	29	119	181	186

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	Sum total	
						In-door	Out-door
Civil Hospitals.							
1	Larkana ..	I	About 1812	18,279	In-door 17 Out-door 89	124 11,569	
Dispensaries.							
2	Mekran ..	III	Not known	2,597	In-door 3 Out-door 60	67 7,617	
3	Ramkot ..	III	1892	4,769	In-door 3 Out-door 60	63 9,584	
4	Talpur ..	III	1893	2,283	In-door 1 Out-door 24	25 6,540	
5	Rasoolpur ..	III	1891	1,816	In-door 2 Out-door 71	73 3,220	
6	Parsonal Khatmandi ..	III	1892	2,318	In-door 2 Out-door 71	73 7,341	
7	Khatmandi ..	III	1905	2,349	In-door 2 Out-door 60	62	
8	Jamb ..	III	1909	2,500	In-door 2 Out-door 68	70	
9	Wazir ..	III	1911	5,998	In-door 2 Out-door 18	20	
10	N. W. Bly., Indus ..	VI	1899	..	In-door 2 Out-door 72	74	
11	Mirpur ..	III	1919	2,900	In-door 2 Out-door 22	24	

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	Number
						Total
Hospital Buildings.						
1	Leprosy ..	I	About 1800	18,079	In-door 57 Out-door 66	123
Dispensaries.						
2	St. Peter ..	III	1848	2,087	In-door 3 Out-door 60	63
3	Quaker ..	III	1862	4,700	In-door 3 Out-door 46	49
4	St. John ..	III	1865	2,200	In-door 1 Out-door 24	25
5	St. Andrew ..	III	1861	8,810	In-door 3 Out-door 21	24
6	St. George ..	III	1865	2,718	In-door 7 Out-door 27	34
7	St. Mary ..	III	1864	2,296	In-door 1 Out-door 30	31
8	St. John ..	III	1866	2,094	In-door 2 Out-door 18	20
9	St. Mary ..	III	1813	2,000	In-door 2 Out-door 18	20
10	V. M. St. Luke ..	VI	1880	..	In-door 2 Out-door 72	74
11	St. Michael ..	III	1819	2,990	In-door 7 Out-door 22	29

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Grounds (Acres).	Average daily attendance.	Number	
						In-door	Out-door
Civil Hospital.							
1	Larkspur ..	I	About 1822	10,678	In-door 17 Out-door 89	524 17,823	
Dispensaries.							
2	Meher ..	III	Not known	1,007	In-door 5 Out-door 87	48 8,354	
3	Karnobat ..	III	1882	4,798	In-door 2 Out-door 68	127 7,323	
4	Udair ..	III	1886	2,800	In-door 3 Out-door 24	26 8,286	
5	Bahadurg ..	III	1888	3,812	In-door 9 Out-door 71	29 7,647	
6	Farwal Khichang Subhan ..	III	1888	3,512	In-door 2 Out-door 17	62 6,576	
7	Khatipar Khatimnath ..	III	1892	2,266	In-door 2 Out-door 50	48 6,881	
8	Johi ..	III	1898	2,138	In-door 3 Out-door 59	48 2,124	
9	Yamki ..	III	1911	2,800	In-door 2 Out-door 18	.. .. .. ..
10	K. N. Bty. Dada ..	VI	1900	..	In-door 3 Out-door 72	43 4,888	
11	Simkhar ..	III	1919	2,996	In-door 2 Out-door 18	.. .. .. ..

TABLE XXXII

Particulars		1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-1909
Annual vaccination	Typhoid	401	381	398	523	502
	Measles	17,024	17,384	18,357	15,348	18,491
	Diphtheria	17,489	18,252	18,308	18,540	17,028
Annual revaccination	Typhoid	238	194	187	228	18
	Measles	2,168	2,457	2,229	1,738	1,708
	Diphtheria	2,824	2,858	2,498	2,897	2,737
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective areas	Typhoid	19.22	24.79	27.97	42.45	17.22
	Measles	20.70	15.77	24.94	28.99	24.20
	Diphtheria	20.21	22.18	23.48	29.87	21.52

Particulars		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1912-14
Annual vaccination	Typhoid	389	458	523	575	529
	Measles	18,197	18,348	18,250	18,218	18,315
	Diphtheria	18,197	18,348	18,257	18,727	18,548
Annual revaccination	Typhoid	3	..	..	11	0
	Measles	229	233	218	111	102
	Diphtheria	229	234	218	123	104
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective areas	Typhoid	27.01	31.48	38.72	37.19	38.74
	Measles	22.80	21.94	22.19	22.28	22.16
	Diphtheria	22.70	24.11	22.47	22.47	22.34

VACCINATION

1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
879	431	596	905	487	555	555	295
15,495	14,891	1,413	13,961	15,017	15,701	15,367	15,511
14,227	10,326	14,368	11,044	10,809	15,150	10,391	13,840
25	514	10	2	3	31	54	
1,886	1,299*	513	586	593	516	107	311
1,441	1,487	190	487	602	171	146	112
86° 03'	40° 06'	23° 18'	37° 54'	50° 20'	21° 54'	00° 45'	40° 10'
19° 25'	09° 08'	20° 29'	50° 19'	34° 39'	24° 07'	00° 50'	10° 59'
14° 31'	25° 45'	21° 50'	02° 30'	31° 05'	23° 54'	00° 18'	13° 07'

1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
1401	443	922	147	406	405	419	450	145
15,308	14,451	15,070	14,306	15,001	16,135	11,061	11,394	14,102
14,309	11,369	15,001	14,065	13,465	16,037	12,316	11,364	11,697
	7	1	3	11		179		1
79	88	125	219	244	118	1,079	400	107
79	90	109	202	255	112	1,219	405	108
20° 05'	22° 30'	21° 49'	29° 20'	25° 51'	25° 00'	40° 34'	77° 38'	37° 32'
22° 06'	21° 46'	21° 51'	25° 41'	30° 25'	15° 19'	50° 09'	25° 43'	24° 46'
22° 11'	21° 54'	22° 13'	25° 06'	30° 10'	16° 11'	55° 45'	16° 50'	24° 06'

* Figures of the figures for the 7 taluqs of the Mahay District transferred to Lankana District.

TABLE XXXIII.—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF
WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals		Snakes		Tigers.	Lions and jackals.	Wolves.	Snakes.
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.				
1886	..	153	59	..	..	..	32	140
1887	..	224	84	..	..	..	10	119
1888	..	425	39	..	..	..	2	143
1889	..	494	81	..	..	..	13	215
1890	2	70	147	..	..	..	5	201
1901	3	149	151	..	..	..	3	203
1902	3	256	82	1	..	..	3	204
1903	..	80	82	..	..	..	3	799
1904	..	13	41	4	..	..	3	100
1905	..	22	42	..	..	..	..	100
1906	..	97	79	..	..	..	2	225
1907	3	331	76	..	..	..	11	128
1908	1	100	88	..	..	..	1	1,304
1909	1	173	54	..	..	..	1	318
1910	..	80	63	..	..	..	1	381
1911	2	146	89	..	..	..	2	314
1912	..	89	81	..	..	..	..	388
1913	..	131	91	1	..	..	1	922
1914	..	128	100	..	..	..	2	1,574
1915	..	73	80	..	..	..	2	601
1916	..	2	100	..	..	..	2	1,305
1917	..	100	80	..	..	..	2	1,100
1918	..	1	72	..	..	..	..	804
1919	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	673
1920	..	1	80	..	..	..	..	734
1921	..	120	89	..	..	..	13	829

Excludes of the figures for the year 1916 of the Sukkur district transferred to the Larkana District.

TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification	Year	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up
				Indiv- iduals	Banks and Associates	
				\$	\$	\$
I Banks—						
	1915	1	135	—	—	—
	1914	1	135	—	7,400	81,400
	1913	1	310	—	1,503,500	79,130
	1912	1	771	0,000	279,400	60,545
	1911	1	121	—	477,170	1,31,000
	1910	3	332	3,200	1,00,000	1,23,000
II Agricultural Societies—						
	Credit 1919	2	134	1,340	—	—
	Non-credit 1919	—	—	—	—	—
	Credit 1917	20	1,771	1,34,000	—	40,000
	Non-credit 1917	—	—	—	—	—
	Credit 1915	80	2,323	2,44,000	—	60,000
	Non-credit 1915	—	—	—	—	—
	Credit 1914	84	2,071	1,34,000	—	60,000
	Non-credit 1914	—	—	—	—	—
	Credit 1913	114	3,020	1,46,000	3,000	1,10,000
	Non-credit 1913	2	100	—	—	—
	Credit 1912	120	4,000	2,14,000	700	1,30,000
	Non-credit 1912	4	110	200	—	3,000
III Non-Agricultural Societies—						
	Credit 1919	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-credit 1919	—	—	—	—	—
	Credit 1917	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-credit 1917	1	42	800	—	—
	Credit 1915	4	—	—	—	—
	Non-credit 1915	1	30	1,700	—	—
	Credit 1913	1	34	0,000	—	2,500
	Non-credit 1913	1	32	0,000	—	—
	Credit 1912	5	344	0,700	—	5,000
	Non-credit 1912	1	32	2,000	—	—
	Credit 1910	2	370	10,000	—	15,000
	Non-credit 1910	3	40	1,100	—	—

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

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